The Pittsburgh Daily Commercial.

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THE COMMERCIAL.

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THE Baltimore *American* places at the head of its columns the name of Abraham Lincoln as a candidate for the Presidency in 1864.

THE rebel papers come loaded with severe criticisms on Bragg for his conduct at Chattanooga, and on Davis for his entire confidence in the general.

DESERTERS and citizens report that John C. Breckinridge died of wounds received at Ringgold, Tenn. A son and a cousin of Breckinridge are prisoners.

LARGE amounts of supplies for the Federal prisoners in the South are constantly being forwarded from Fortress Monroe to City Point. These supplies are sent from all parts of the Union.

C. L. RIDDELL, Postmaster at New Orleans under Buchanan's administration, is in Washington for the purpose of effecting an arrangement with the Federal authorities for reorganizing the State government of Louisiana.

SOMETHING FOR THE PHOTOGRAPHERS.—In consequence of a prize having been offered in France for the invention of a substitute for albumen prepared from hens' eggs, an albumen equal in quality, and much cheaper, has been discovered, which is made from fish roe.

THIRTY printers and editors were among the killed at Chickamauga. Well, it is not unusual for printers to be among the dead matter.

THE artists of the Cincinnati Sketch Club have agreed each to prepare and furnish for sale, for the benefit of the great Northwestern Sanitary Fair to be held in that city, a sketch upon the selected subject of the war.

THE Smith family is numerous in Baltimore. There are 652 persons of that name recorded in the city directory just issued. the Browns stand next, numbering 297, and the Jonses third, numbering 254. The city has 160 churches, 149 stationed ministers, 304 physicians and 391 commission merchants.

IT is related of Madame De Stael, that on one occasion when assailing the defects of the English language, she said it had not a single word or phrase, which conveyed the ideas of the French "*sentiment*," upon which Lord Palmerston replied that it had, and on being asked what it was, answered —"It's all in my eye and Betty Martin."

DIPTHERIA.—The Mount Holly (N. J.) *Mirror* says that within the past six weeks, in a circuit of one and a half miles, in and around Bass river, Burlington county, eighteen persons have died from diptheria, generally among robust children, ranging from one to eight years old. The disease is also prevailing in Dauphin county in our own State.

THE Philadelphia papers feel bad over the fact that a railrsad now runs through their city, direct from New York to Washington, without change of cars. They say the recent excursion is simply "the celebration of a victory gained by the railroad companies over Philadelphia."

THE Petersburg *Express* says that "sundry persons" are trying to leave the Confederacy for Nassau, Bermuda and elsewhere, with their wealth, in order to shirk taxation and militia duty, and to do a blockade running business.

THE Petersburg, Va., *Register*, November 30th, says that "three of the Texan traitors sent out of the country by General Magruder, are Dr. Peeples, D. J. Baldwin, a lawyer of Houston, and Turkie of Victoria. They will be put across the Rio Grande at Eagle Pass."

MEMPHIS advices of the 30th of November, say that the steamer Black Hawk was fired into by guerrillas near the mouth of Red river, and several on board were wounded. The Black Hawk had to put back to New Orleans.

SOME one spoiled a ball in Washington, on Monday night last, by scattering a large quantity of cayenne pepper and Scotch snuff upon the floor, just before the commencement of the dancing. The officer who came in to arrest the guilty party was prostrated by the effects of the cayenne.

LAST SHIP OF THE SEASON.—On Thursday the last ocean going vessel in the harbor of Montreal, the Annie Laurie, cleared for Europe, he destination being Cork. The port of Montreal is now almost deserted, only a few river and market boats lying at the wharves.

DENMARK.—The death of King Frederick the Seventh, and the acceptance of the throne of Denmark by his cousin, King Christian the Ninth, was a fact thought likely to lead to a settlement of the difficulties between that Government and the Germanic confederation. But, according to the London *Times*, the new accession will only complicate and embarrass matters still further, for the Duchies refuse to receive Christian as their monarch, and call upon the Confederation to sustain them. Christian is father-in-law to the Prince of Wales, and father to the King of Greece.

REPORT

Made Dec. 4, 1863, to the Board of Trade of Pittsburgh,

By a Committee Appointed to Report on the

IMPROVEMENT OF THE OHIO RIVER.

GENTLEMEN: The subject upon which your Committee have to report is one of no novelty.

The improvement of the Ohio river has frequently engaged the attention of the Pittsburgh Board of Trade; and also the consideration of those cities whose interests demand greater facilities for transportation upon that river.

Many reports have been made by talented men upon this subject, and conventions have been held to initiate permanent measures for accomplishing so desirable an object, but as yet the navigation of the Ohio depends upon the unaided resources of nature.

Your Committee do not hope that they will present a final solution of so important a question, or that they can entertain you with fresh theories; but will endeavor to present to you those already advanced, in such a condensed form, as will enable you at once to judge of their practicability.

The necessity for the improvement of the Ohio is so well understood by all business men, that it is waste of time to dwell upon that point; nor need we fatigue your attention by recounting the advantages resulting from such a work, so apparent to every mind are the benefits that must result to all classes of population within those States whose shores are washed by the Ohio.

In projecting the improvement of the Ohio it must be borne in mind that no half way measures, or mere temporary expedients, will meet either the necessities of the case or the favor of the public. To fully meet the public want, and satisfy the demands of all the interests to be served, the improvements must be permanent in character, and ample in scope, while at the same time the plan must not be costly, beyond some practically attainable sum; nor of so elaborate a character as to require too great a period of time to perfect; nor obstruct too long the navigation while being constructed.

The solution of this question is one that has called forth many able papers; yet the fact that as yet no improvement of the river has been attempted upon any of the plans proposed, leaves the inference that none of them are sufficiently satisfactory to justify the commencement thereon of so grand a work.

The various papers upon this subject have been under the consideration of your committee, and the plans proposed may be classed as that of Reservoirs, Dams with locks, and Dams with open chutes.

Accurate records of the fall of water upon the land surface drained by the Ohio show that there is sufficient to maintain the river at the required depth for continuous navigation, if the drainage was equalized in its flow.

To bring this about, Mr. CHARLES ELLET suggested the adoption of a reservoir system, and instituted a series of observations relative to the flow of the Ohio, with a view of proving the

Practicability of a System of Reservoirs.

From his observations at Wheeling bar, he determined that the annual discharge from the Ohio river was 835,322,000,000 cubic feet. A quantity sufficient to maintain the river at the uniform height of 8 94-100 feet throughout the year, if the flow was equalized. Upon this fact, Mr. ELLETT assumed that by the erection of reservoirs upon those tributaries of the Ohio above Wheeling that receive the greatest amount of drainage, the water could be retained; and during the dry season it could be allowed to flow at the estimated ratio per day required to maintain the requisite stage of water. According to Mr. ELLET.

To Maintain a Stage of Six Feet Water.

under the reservoir system would require 1,164,000,000 cubic feet daily. A body of water the size of two and a half such reservoirs as that of the Conemaugh, on the Pennsylvania Canal. But as the natural flow of the Ohio supplies a portion of this quantity of water, Mr. ELLET estimates that it will require but 700,000,000 cubic feet of flow daily from the reservoirs to preserve the depth of six feet water; or an amount of 255,500,000,000 cubic feet yearly. Other writers, in support of his system, have stated that the amount required beyond the natural flow of the river would be but 150,000,000,000 cubic feet.

The Cost of Reservoirs

To retain this last stated body of water has been variously estimated by those who have combated the reservoir system. W. MILNOR ROBERTS, Esq., estimates that it will take 321 reservoirs of the extent of the Conemaugh to contain 140,000,000,000 cubic feet, the cost of which would be $53,410,000, and that they would require an aggregate area of 5,360 square miles. The number of reservoirs, cost thereof, and area required for the quantity of water, estimated by Mr. ELLET himself, would be over two-fifths greater, or 449 reservoirs, costing over $74,774,000, and requiring an area of 7,604 square miles.

Mr. ELLWOOD MORRIS, who defends the system, says that the cost of the Conemaugh reservoir is not the proper "unit" by which to estimate the cost of those for the supply of the Ohio. He considers the Anthony Creek reservoir, in Virginia, compares more favorably with those that would be constructed under that system of Ohio River Improvement. This reservoir was located to have an average width of one-half mile, and a length of nine miles, to drain one hundred and two square miles of surface, and to have an available outlet of water equal to 2,948,106,510 cubic feet, and the cost of this work would have been, if erected, $250,000. The mean depth of the reservoir being sixty feet, and the height of the dam one hundred and twenty-six feet and its length three hundred and ninety-five feet. Mr. MORRIS says that forty such dams will be sufficient to hold 150,000,000,000 cubic feet. According to Mr. MORRIS' own showing, it would require fifty-one dams, which at his estimate of the expense of the Anthony Creek reservoir would be $13,000,000.

HERMAN HAUPT, Esq., in an examination of this subject, states that it would take 175 pools one-third of a mile wide, with a dam of 30 feet each, containing 836,350,000 cubic feet, or about two Conemaugh reservoirs, to collect the 150,000,000,000 cubic feet. Consequently, 245 such pools to retain the water originally estimated by Mr. ELLET are requisite. Mr. HAUPT says that it is not probable that sites for 75 such reservoirs could be found near the sources of the streams that form the Ohio.

Mr. MORRIS proposes however, that the supply of 150,000,000,000 cube feet, he thinks requisite, shall be contained in 6 reservoirs, each of which shall hold 25,000,000,000 feet. He says, that to secure such pools, dams 100 feet in height must be erected, which on a fall of 4 feet to the mile, will back water 25 miles; and that they must be located where they will each receive the drainage of 600 square miles. Beyond the objection to dams 100 feet high,

The Difficulty is to Find Sites

on the tributaries of the Ohio above Wheeling, where pools of the extent desired by Mr. MORRIS, can be formed even with dams 100 feet high.

Mr. ROBERTS who has devoted much space to this question, and gives an elaborate exhibit of the capacity of all the streams tributary to the Ohio the Allegheny and Monongahela, finds that above Pittsburgh there are but five streams excepting the Allegheny and the Monongahela, that drain 600 square miles; and that on not one is there any reasonable possibility that a dam of 100 feet high would form a sufficient pool to contain the drainage of the area named. On the Allegheny river he finds that a dam located above Franklin, below Oil creek, would back the water 30 miles. This pool would be 75 feet deep at the mouth of Oil creek, backing that stream up to Titusville; and 17 feet deep at Tionesta, 25 miles above Oil Creek. But this pool would only contain *less than one half* the amount required to be held in one of Mr. MORRIS' six pools.

A second dam of 100 feet, commencing at the head of the first, would back water to within ten miles of Warren, and these two pools Mr. ROBERTS estimates might possibly contain the amount required by Mr. MORRIS for one of his. A third dam of 100 feet immediately above Warren would flow back 23 miles to the vicinity of Indian Village, and would contain three-fourths the quantity of the water held by the lower dam. A fourth dam of 100 feet, located at the upper end of the third pool, would flow back to within a few miles of Olean, and contain about as much as the third pool. Mr. ROBERTS estimates the quantity to be held by these four enormous reservoirs, covering 106 miles of the length of the Allegheny, would be in round numbers, 43,750,000,000 cubic feet, or *less* than enough to fill *two* of the six reservoirs required by Mr. Morris.

The drainage of the country through which these four great reservoirs would reach, would be 111,513,600,000 cubic feet, or 67,763,600,000 feet more than these reservoirs would contain; showing that seven-tenths of the drainage of the Allegheny is failed to be retained, even with dams 100 feet high, forming pools of 106 miles of the river in extent; and that so far as the flow of water from the Allegheny is necessary for the equalization of the depth of the Ohio, the reservoir system as laid down by Mr. ELLET and Mr. MORRIS is unsatisfactory.

Mr. ROBERTS, however, says that dams of 100 feet high, placed below Franklin, at points along the river, would create more extensive pools, but that the damage to property from overflow would be very large. He also states that a dam 100 feet high at Brownsville would secure a reservoir extending from that point to the Virginia line, which would contain the water required for one of Mr. Morris' large reservoirs, and says he thinks that with the four dams on the Allegheny, and the one on the Monongahela, he could maintain a constant flow of not less than five or six feet in the Ohio river at Pittsburgh and Wheeling; but considers fatal to the plan the impediment dams of 100 feet would be to the navigation of those two rivers.

Mr. MORRIS, in reply to Mr. ROBERTS, simply suggests that as Mr. ROBERTS has conducted no survey with reference to reservoirs, and has made his calculations on surveys made with reference to railways, he may be mistaken; and that a carefully conducted survey *might* perhaps discover sites for reservoirs of less magnitude on those streams so elaborately examined by Mr. ROBERTS.

It would therefore appear that the reservoir system is unsatisfactory so far as it has been explained by its friends, in that the amount of water to be retained in the water shed of so large a spread of land surface that it is not possible to find locations, but for two of Mr. MORRIS' six large reservoirs on the Allegheny or Monongahela, where the capacity of the pool formed by a 100 feet dam, would be large enough to hold the requisite quantity to preserve so much of the drainage as would make good the supply required to maintain the six feet navigable height; and that smaller reservoirs so increase the number, that sites are not to be found, nor is the expense reasonable. In the construction of the five large reservoirs on the Allegheny and Monongahela, with which Mr. ROBERTS very singularly thinks, after having proven that twice as much water would be necessary, that he could keep the river at the five or six feet stage, the erecting of dams 100 feet high across the Allegheny river, would amount to a total obstruction of that great high way. It would therefore seem to your committee that until some more definite exposition of the reservoir system is made by its patrons, than the theoretical ones we have reviewed, it must be considered too unsatisfactory to be seriously considered as the plan for an improvement of the Ohio river.

The System of Low Dams with Chutes

is one that on first glance seems satisfactory, as offering unobstructed navigation of the river at both high and low water, thus obviating the delays of lockage, and requiring a less expenditure than high dams with locks. This plan, which is that of HERMAN HAUPT, Esq., supposes an uniform stage of six feet during the dry season as sufficient for permanent navigation, and proposes a succession of dams ten feet high, with chutes on one side of 200 feet wide.

Such an improvement, although appearing at first glance as the old wing dam system, is entirely different; inasmuch, that instead of an occasional dam at a ripple, this is a series of continuous dams, equal in the aggregate to the entire fall of the river, and connected by chutes supplied with a uniform stage of 6 feet water, which, extending from one dam to the next pool, graduate the fall and diminish the velocity of the sluice.

In this plan it is estimated that dams of 10 feet in height will form pools of not less than 12 miles in length; while in many instances dams of the given height will back water 30 miles, accordingly as the formation of the natural pools of the river furnish advantageous assistance. Dams of 10 feet, with locks, extending entirely across the river, would of course completely restrain the flow of the water, beyond the customary leakage, and form a regular system of slackwater navigation, with all its costs and delays; but dams constructed with open chutes restrain but partially the flow and leave the navigation open. In the

Plan as Proposed by Mr. Haupt,

the discharge through an opening of 200 feet wide and six feet deep, with the velocity of 6½ feet per second, which would be the speed of such a moving prism, is stated at 7,800 cubic feet per second. The natural supply of the Ohio is, however, at a low water stage of 2 feet 8 inches, 2,500 cubic feet per second; leaving a waste or unreplaced outrun of 5,300 cubic feet per second, equivalent to 675,920,000 cubic feet per day. But the longest time during which the deficiency on the 2 feet 8 inches would exist would not exceed two months, which would demand in the aggregate a supply of only 27,475,200,000 cubic feet. By a reference to

A Record of Water

For a period of eleven years, which we find in Mr. ROBERTS' essay upon the improvement of the Ohio, it appears that in eleven years the river was as low as one foot only 45 days, or an average of four days per annum; that it was below one and a half feet but ten days per annum; or 104 days in eleven years, and below two feet 188 days, or an average of seventeen days per annum. That there were 509 days when it was below two and three quarter feet, or an average of 44 days a year; that for 609 days it was below three feet, or an average of 55½ days From this data it is assumed as a minimum that for 109 days in the year the river is below three feet, and for the remaining 256 days it will be at or above three feet. The same record would show that the two feet eight inch stage would not exist over two-thirds of the time of two months allowed by Mr. HAUPT in his plan. Mr. HAUPT also asserts that "whenever the quantity of water in the Ohio river in its natural condition would be sufficient to give a depth of two feet eight inches on the Wheeling bar, there would be sufficient to maintain six feet in an artificial channel 200 feet wide." Mr. ROBERTS, in an examination of Mr. HAUPT's plan, says that when the river is at or above three feet it will need no artificial supply to maintain six feet depth in a 200-feet channel; and gives 25,145,000,000 cubic feet as the supply necessary to maintain the flow at six feet during the 109 days in which the river would be below three feet, thus endorsing the correctness of Mr HAUPT's plan, which Mr. MORRIS also announces as "theoretically correct." The calculations for the supply of water required, are based on a velocity of five miles per hour in the stream, but the plan of Mr. HAUPT proposes that the

Velocity be Reduced.

by extending the chutes in canal form, from one dam to the next pool below. He states that if the chute be continued two miles, the fall will be but two feet to the mile, and the velocity only two and nine-tenths miles per hour; and the discharge 5,220 cubic feet per second, instead of 7,800, when the fall was four and three-tenths feet per mile, leaving only a deficiency over the natural low water supply of but 2,720 cubic feet a second, and requiring a supply from Reservoirs of only 14,000,000,000 cubic feet for the two months, during which the river would be below three feet; at which stage the natural flow of the Ohio will maintain without Reservoir supply, six feet in the chutes. By reducing the fall of the chute or channel to one foot per mile, the velocity would be two and one-tenth miles per hour, at which, a natural flow of two feet, eight inches on the Wheeling bar would be sufficient to maintain the specified depth of six feet in the 200 feet channels. The records of the eleven years before referred to, show that the time during which, the water was below two feet, eight inches was but six weeks, and during that period it was not below two feet. The difference of the natural discharge between two feet and two feet eight inches, is only 4,560,000,000 cubic feet during the six weeks; an enormous bulk of water in itself, but only about the 25th part of the supply required by Mr. ELLET's plan, as laid down by Mr. MORRIS. An amount that could be supplied by a Reservoir one-third of a mile wide, only ten feet deep, and fifty-eight miles long, which Reservoir would be readily obtained by slackwatering the Allegheny river.

To this plan no objections are made. Mr. ROBERTS simply proposes to modify it by having yet lower dams, with the sluice in the middle. Mr. MORRIS simply attacks Mr. ROBERT's modification, and has no objections to the original plan, which he pronounces theoretically correct.

The improvement of the Ohio by means of

Dams with Locks or by Slackwater

as it is generally termed, is the remaining plan of those that have been heretofore suggested as suitable for the equalization of the flow of the Ohio. This system is nothing new, and has been a matter of daily observance in the workings of the Monongahela slackwater.

The opponents of the system assert some eleven leading objections:

1. That there will not be sufficient water without artificial reservoirs.

Mr. ROBERTS, who defends this system, contends that although the Monongahela Navigation is short of water in the dry seasons, yet the supply of the Ohio at Pittsburgh is 13½ times the quantity supplied to the Monongahela.

On this point the President of the Monongahela Navigation Company says, in the Nineteenth report of the Company, made January, 1859:

"During the past season we had four months of low water, through nearly all of which the Ohio river was not navigable for steamboats, and navigation would also have been suspended on the Monongahela but for pools or reservoirs formed by Dams Nos. 5 and 6, above Brownsville. By a prudent use of the water contained in these pools, the navigation was kept up between Brownsville and Pittsburgh throughout the entire season."

2. That dams will cause a vast increase in the elevation of great floods.

To this Mr. ROBERTS replies, by showing that on the Monongahela where 15 feet dams are in use, experience does not show any material additional rise; but admits there will be an increase on the heights of floods in rivers obstructed by locks and dams; but considers that the increased damage is insignificant, when placed in comparison with the benefits of the slackwater. This admitted increase in floods Mr. MORRIS places at from five to nine feet additional; Mr. ROBERTS at not less than five feet.

3. That dams will cause the river to be longer and more frequently obstructed by ice.

To this Mr. ROBERTS replies by quoting from the reports of the Monongahela Navigation Company, showing that in ten years the average obstruction was 15½ days, and then suggests that the most of the Ohio is farther South than the Monongahela.

4. That it will injure the lumber trade and the coal business.

This objection is met by the suggestion that the slackwater of the Ohio will revolutionize the methods of transporting these articles, and that rafts and coal arks will give place to barges towed by steamers. In relation to coal, this has already taken place to a great extent, without slackwater having been the cause.

Mr. ELLET and Mr. MORRIS both estimate the

Cost of Slackwatering the Ohio

at $25,000,000, and contending also that auxiliary pools or reservoirs will be required in dry seasons, for the construction of which they add $10,000,000, making the cost $35,000,000.

Mr. ROBERTS combats this by showing that by items given the cost of a dam fourteen feet high and 1560 feet long, with a double lock of 350x65 feet chamber, with eight feet lift, will be but $203,973, or for the fifty locks required for the length of the Ohio a total of $10,198,650, and that the cost of maintenance will be but $107,100 per annum. To this Mr. MORRIS replies by showing that the locks and dams on the Kentucky river improvement, which are but single locks and dams, cost $200,000 each; and the locks are only half as large as those required for the Ohio, and the dams only one-third as long, and asserts that, judging from the Kentucky river data, the Ohio river locks and dams would not cost less than $500,000 each, or $25,000,000 for the fifty locks and dams necessary. He also suggests that the locks should be 420x80 feet, the dimensions fixed by the Governmental Commission for the Louisville Canal. The cost of maintenance is also considered by Mr. MORRIS as too low. He says his experience on slackwaters leads him to estimate the cost of maintenance at $500,000 per annum.

6. That pools will fill up with sediment.

To this objection Mr. ROBERTS quotes from a communication from JOSIAH COPLEY, Esq., to the Board of Trade of Pittsburgh in 1856, in which Mr. COPLEY asserts that in slackwater on the Ohio whenever the water rises to 16 feet the natural inclined plane of the river is restored, and the habit of the river to sweep out its own debris returns, and quotes the Monongahela slackwater as an example.

7. That locks and dams set a limit to the amount of freight which can be transported by water.

Mr. ROBERTS entered into a calculation, showing, that for one-sixth of the time there will be a free and unobstructed navigation over the dams, but that single locks would pass 34,680,000 tons a year with ease; and with double locks fifty per cent. more could be accommodated.

8. That the frequent washing away of the dams, breaking of locks, gates, &c., will be liable to obstruct navigation.

The history of the Monongahela navigation is referred to by Mr. ROBERTS to show the force of this objection. He refers to the fact that during seventeen years of navigation but once was a gate rendered useless, and in that instance it was but four days in repairing.

The ninth objection is the endangering the healthfulness of the country by the stagnant pools formed by the dams.

This objection is replied to by citing the sanitary condition of the Monongahela valley, the valleys of the Lehigh, Schuylkill, the Susquehannah, the Juniata, the Kiskiminitas, the Beaver, &c., the valleys of which streams have become more salubrious, more free from bilious epidemics than they were previous to the erection of dams.

The tenth objection is the delay in running time.

While figures given show that the time for lockage would be 10½ hours each way, or 21½ hours the round trip, it is also shown that the difference is made up in time saved from landing without rounding to.

The eleventh objection is that if dams are placed across the river all the trade will be for fifty weeks forced through the locks.

To which the answer is that, as to being forced, the business of the river would be only too glad to avail itself of the locks; and further that, as Mr. ELLET's calculations show, for ten weeks in the year there is a natural flow of twelve feet on the Wheeling bar; during that period all vessels can freely pass over the dams, and vessels of moderate draft for a longer time.

Your Committee have thus presented, briefly, the substance of the arguments for and against the three plans proposed for the Improvement of the Ohio. The simple object of such an improvement is the securing of a six feet stage in the dryest season; and the main object of each of the plans reviewed is to show how this is to be accomplished. Your Committee would state, in

Summary of their Review

Of these various plans, that they receive therefrom the following impressions:

1. That the reservoir system, as proposed Mr. ELLET, and supported by Mr. MORRIS would supply the requisite water, but that reservoirs of the size required are impracticable of construction, from the impossibility of securing sites, the permanent obstruction of important streams, and excessive cost, from expense of construction, damages, etc.

2. That the dam will open sluice-ways, as proposed by Mr. HAUPT, endorsed by Mr. ROBERTS, and pronounced as practicable by Mr. MORRIS, is feasible; supplying, on the testimony adduced, sufficient water when the river is at a three feet natural stage to maintain a six feet navigation; and costing, according to the estimate of Mr. ROBERTS, only a little over $3,000,000. But as the natural stage of the river is for not less than one-half of the year below three feet, a return to the reservoir system of Mr. ELLET becomes necessary to a certain extent, as by the showing of the figures already cited, 4,560,000 cubic feet of reserved water will be necessary to maintain the six feet stage during a certain portion of the year. Were it necessary to return to the reservoir plan of Mr. ELLET, in all its magnitude, Mr. HAUPT's system would then appear to your Committee as also unsatisfactory and impracticable; but as it requires only a reservoir system of about the twenty-fifth part of Mr. ELLET's, it would appear that such reservoirs could be constructed.

3. The lock and dam system of the Monongahela Navigation Company, as presented by the many years' trial of that improvement, and the arguments and figures of Mr. ROBERTS, appears to your Committee, as it must to most persons, as also feasible, from the fact that the trial has proven its practicability, and the estimates of the cost of such improvements, place the amount within a sum to be had through the National and State authorities; but the reports of the Monongahela slackwater, show that there will even then be required reservoirs to maintain without interruption the six feet navigation. This system also shows a certain amount of delay in navigation, and a cost of maintainance, that the system of dams will open sluices with chutes or short canals of 200 feet wide, connecting the pools, is free from. It would therefore seem to your committee, that a combination of the features of the three plans, is one that will not only be necessary but advisable. The first and main object of the improvement, is the securing, beyond doubt, of a six feet stage throughout the year. The second object is to accomplish this at such a cost as will render the amount of money necessary, attainable; and upon which the traffic of the river will without oppression afford such tolls as will render it a dividend-paying investment. The third object is that the plan shall be such that while accomplishing both the other objects, it shall preserve the greatest possible freedom of navigation.

We would, therefore, suggest the following

Plan,

which appears to us to combine feasibility, economy, and facility, and desire it to be understood, that it is presented not as a finality, or as the best plan beyond dispute, but simply as presenting the matter in a definite shape upon approved data; on a basis of construction, of which the cost estimates may be received as closely approximating to the real expense; thereby furnishing some stand point from which to define the best method of carrying the idea of Ohio River Improvement into practical existence.

The Plan

proposes the erection of Mr. HAUPT's ten feet dams with open sluices, forming short chutes or channels from one pool to the next, in which any deficient supply of water shall be furnished by reservoirs created by the slackwatering of the Allegheny river. The outflow to be yet further retarded by the construction of slackwater dams, twenty feet less, at such points as may seem the most adapted to forming large pools, without damage to the adjoining country, that will receive the outpouring of such rivers as the Beaver, the Kanawha, the Muskingum, &c. One of which dams it is proposed shall be below Pittsburgh, in the neighborhood of M'Kee's Rocks, thereby retaining yet longer the outflow of the Monongahela and Allegheny rivers, and at the same time creating a capacious harbor. Another might be in the neighborhood of Blennerhasset's Island, below Marietta, acting as a reservoir of the waters of the Kanawha and Muskingum, &c. By Mr. HAUPT's plan of ten feet dams it appears from the figures given that a series of such dams where the slope of the river is uniform, will form pools of twelve miles, in which the water will be six feet in depth at the upper end. But as the river instead of being uniform, presents a series of shoals and rapids, dams of ten feet will frequently extend the pools to thirty miles.

In these pools the difference in the level, between the water surface above and below the dams, will be four feet, to be overcome by means of long chutes. These chutes are to be constructed 200 feet wide and six feet deep. The discharge of water through such an opening, with a fall of four and three-tenth feet per mile, will be 675,920,000 cubic feet per day, or 7,800 cubic feet per second; but as the regular discharge of the Ohio at low water stage of two feet eight inches on the Wheeling bar is 2,500 cubic feet per second, the outrun of the low water supply would require only 5,300 cubic feet per second. Statistics of Mr. ELLET and others show that there is an average of not over six weeks yearly during which the river is at such a low stage as to supply only 2,500 cubic feet a second from its natural flow, and therefore the whole amount of reservoir supply necessary to maintain the six foot stage would be but 27,475,200,000 cubic feet. This deficiency can be yet farther lessened, by extending the length of the chutes 2 miles, by which the velocity of the discharge will be reduced to two and nine-tenth miles per hour, corresponding to a fall of two feet per mile. In which case the discharge will be but 5,220 cubic feet per second, or only 2,720 cubic feet a second over the natural low water supply, requiring a reservoir capacity of only 14,000,000,000 cubic feet, or, as before stated, only about the one-twenty-fifth part demanded by Mr. ELLET for his reservoir system. The same calculations show that whenever there is a natural flow of water of three and one-half feet in depth, the ten-feet dams, with chutes of two feet fall to the mile, will maintain a navigation of six feet without the aid of supplying reservoirs. By reducing the slope of the chutes or channels yet more, the discharge of water is yet farther lessened. If the channels are prolonged from one dam into the adjoining pool, so as to reduce the four feet difference in the level of the water to a fall of one foot per mile, corresponding to a velocity of only two and one-tenth miles per hour, then the quantity of water in the Ohio, when the river furnishes a natural flow of two feet eight inches on the Wheeling bar, will maintain a six feet stage without the aid of reservoirs, after the pools have once filled.

Statistics of the flow of the river, however, show that for an average period of six weeks annually the Ohio river has but two feet depth of water. The deficiency of flow between two feet and two feet eight inches with channels of a fall of one foot per mile, would be for the six weeks, 4,560,000,000 cubic feet. This bulk of water will be readily contained in a reservoir one-third of a mile wide, ten feet deep and fifty-eight miles long, which reservoir the slack watering of the Allegheny river will easily furnish, as before stated.

These figures your committee have taken from the statements of Mr. HAUPT, and from the reputation of that gentleman as an engineer, and as a mathematician, we assumee they are correct; and with additional confidence since Mr. ROBERTS, also eminent in his profession, who has examined the plan of Mr. HAUPT and commented thereon, does not dissent from the figures given; but thinks the peculiarities of the stream will permit of wider sluice-ways at many points; and that the plan will "enable us to dispense with dams below Portsmouth," "at least below Louisville, where the declivity is but two and eight-tenth inches per mile."

The facility which these open dams would afford to navigation and the cheapness of their construction, which Mr. ROBERTS estimates at 3,080,000 dollars for eighty dams, together with the leading fact that they are for a large portion of the time able to maintain a six foot navigation on three and a half feet natural flow, has led your committee to form upon them the combined plan recommended of open dams, reservoirs, and dams with locks. The more especially as the supply of water required from reservoirs can be the most cheaply, and readily obtained by slackwatering the Allegheny river. While the construction of some five or six dams with locks of a greater height of dam, than the securing of a six feet stage of water would require, not only creates other reservoirs of great capacity, that yet longer retard the final escape of the water, but also preserves the drainage of the many large streams and rivers that flow into the Ohio below the junction of the Allegheny. Thus serving a very necessary end, as collecting points of tolls, which were there open dams alone throughout the length of the Ohio, would fail to a large extent, to find their way into the treasury of the improvement. We therefore

Recommend the Plan,

because of its cheapness of construction and the lessening of delay in navigation by the reduced lockage, and because, if hereafter from any cause a greater number of locks and dams are found necessary, these open dams can be turned into them. We consider the plan affords the first object to be attained in the improvement, six feet water. Also, the second object to be obtained, a cost within an obtainable amount of money, and upon which sum the traffic of the river will pay good per centage at low rates of toll; and, also, the third object of accomplishing the two former, with a small amount of obstruction to navigation; and finally because we think the plan is one that could be soon completed when once commenced, and is one that if it should be found deficient could be altered or improved upon, without much disturbance to the natural course of trade that will be by it established upon the river.

The Cost of Constructing

this improvment of the Ohio should not exceed $7,000,000 under ordinary circumstances; but under the present high rates for labor and material will no doubt overrun that amount.

Mr. ROBERTS' estimate of the cost of eighty open dams with sluices is $3,080,000. The expense of slack watering the Allegheny has been estimated at $1,000,000. Six dams with locks would be on Mr. ROBERTS' cost of such dams for the Ohio, $203,973 each, or $1,223,838, making about five and a quarter millions of dollars; at about which figures Mr. HAUPT considers the river could be improved with the open dams and the reservoirs produced by slack watering the Allegheny. Mr. MORRIS, however, estimates that dams with double locks on the Ohio will cost $500,000 each, and we take his figures and estimate the six dams with locks at $3,000,000, or a total of $7,000,000. As it is well known that theoretical estimates will be found below the costs of practically testing a theory, however well established on reliable figures, we add the sum of $5,000,000 for such a contingency, and set down the cost of the improvement at $12,000,000. A sum the six States, whose shores the Ohio washes, could well afford to pay out, and make the navigation entirely free, beyond the comparatively trifle required for the maintainance of the work; so great would be the benefits resulting from such an improvement to the citizens of those several Commonwealths. And it is well to remark here that the estimated cost of this great improvement is less than half or about one-third the cost of a railroad the same length.

Your Committee would here repeat that they do not feel that they are expected to report a finality in this matter, or to present such an engineering survey and estimate, as will only be obtained when a company having been actually formed to construct the works necessary for the improvement of the Ohio, shall proceed to procure their working drafts. Our duty, we conceive, is simply to present such facts, and such suggestions as will define a stand point, on which practical action, to originate a company to construct the improvement, can be promptly had.

Having presented what seems to them an economical and practical plan, for the improvement of the Ohio, they consider that their duty calls for the suggesting of a

Method of Obtaining the Money,

they have stated as likely to cover the cost of construction.

The sum of $12,000,000 would perhaps render it necessary to obtain State or National subscriptions, and yet it is an amount not beyond the possibility of obtaining from individual capital, although under ordinary circumstances beyond the probability.

For some reasons it would be desirable if the improvement could be built by individual means; and yet it is important that the navigation of so great a public highway as the Ohio shall not be controlled by the avarice of a private corporation. That the great curse of party politics may not rest upon an improvement so vital to the interest of the whole West, it were well the money should be furnished by individuals; but that it may be beyond the power of the corporation having it in charge to burden those doing business upon the river by oppressive tolls, it were well that the State or National Government had a controlling power over the charges of the corporation.

Were the individual capital at this moment ready to construct the improvement we should not hesitate to urge that unless they were confined in their tolls to some reasonable rate, a charter should be refused. And were the Government prepared to construct it, it would behoove the people to oppose it unless the management were completely removed beyond the power of party politics.

In view, then, that it is not probable that private capital will to a sufficient extent take hold of the enterprise to ensure its early completion, unless some extra inducements shall be held out to it, and that Governmental aid will have to be appealed to, we would recommend that,

1st. The Government of the United States be asked to grant a charter, to be concurred in by

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1863.

Publication Office, 72 and 74 Fifth Street, (2d Floor) Opposite Postoffice.

PUBLISHED BY
The Commercial Printing Co.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE OHIO RIVER.—We print, on our first page, the report made, Dec. 4, 1863, to the Board of Trade of Pittsburgh, by a committee appointed to report on the improvement of the Ohio river. It is written by GEO. H. THURSTON, Esq., and is an able and elaborate review of the different methods proposed for the improvement of the Ohio river. We hope its length will not deter any person from giving it a careful perusal, as the subject is one of overshadowing importance to every Pittsburgher.

Relief for Soldiers' Families.

Winter is now upon us, and the chilling winds of December invite preparation for "surly blasts" and drifting snows. For the poor this season has few charms. High rents, dear fuel, costly raiment and advanced prices for all the necessaries of life, without the means of procuring them, is a sad condition of things in a land of plenty. But "the poor we have always with us." It is the ordinance of heaven. There is, however, a class of poor who have particular claims just now on the benevolent. We refer to the families of the brave men who are perilling their lives in the Federal army. In many cases they are too proud to beg. We should see to it that they do not want. In our local column will be found the proceedings of a meeting held in Manchester, on Saturday evening, to provide means for the relief of the families of absent soldiers. In that borough, which was the foremost to furnish her quota for the Union cause, there are *eight* families in destitute circumstances, owing to the absence of those members who were their chief support. There are other districts in the county, doubtless, where simiiar distress exists. *These families must not suffer!* Patriotism, Christian charity and the promptings of humanity forbid it.

Let there be no false delicacy on the part of those who are in need, in making known their necessities. There are thousands of willing hands and generous hearts waiting to minister to their wants. This community is now prosperous beyond any former period of its history. Her workshops have been a vast armory for the supply of the army of the Nation. Her artizans have found their reward for loyalty, in abundance of employment, and remunerative wages. Never has business been so active, and its rewards so satisfactory. Let there be a corresponding liberality to the poor, especially to the families of the brave men who are fighting the Nation's battles.

Combustion of Coal Beds.

Some of the New York papers, in noticing the high price of coal, refer to the fact that several Southern papers stated that one object of LEE's invasion of Pennsylvania last summer was to have reached the coal beds of this State and fired them, and thus destroyed in future Pennsylvania's greatness as a manufacturing State. That such a design had been entertained by these traitors is possible, and that in case of success great injury might have been done both in the anthracite and bituminous coal mining regions, is undoubtedly true. But that they could have succeeded in burning up the mass of the coal in the undisturbed coal beds we do not believe. In a few instances there have been fires sustained in some of these coal beds for years. The combustion, however, for want of air, has been so slow that no great damage has been done. One of the traditions of early times in this vicinity reports a fire in the coal strata of what is now known as Mount Washington. The Rev. BEATTY says he visited it nearly a century ago, and speaks of it as having been on fire some years prior to that time. Other traditions speak of such a fire as still existing in the early part of the present century. Whether this was the same fire, or the one having burnt out another was started, we do not undertake to say.

The coal has, however, been mined out in our day, and we have ourselves seen traces of this fire. The original mining was probably done there in the days of Fort Duquesne, or at least Fort Pitt, the miners call them old French works. The mining was done on the checkerboard system, so to speak, by extracting say four-fifths of the coal in rooms, and then leaving square blocks of coal to sustain the hill. The refuse coal which filled up these rooms, and even the square blocks of coal left as pillars would burn readily. The solid face of the unmined coal would burn very slowly for want of air to feed the flame. If this local fire lasted forty years, as tradition says, (some even reporting much longer), we do not believe it destroyed as many feet as that of the solid coal bed, such at least appeared to be the case in the part we examined. At other points where the veins are more open, combustion might be more rapid. The anthracite coal beds we suppose are generally more solid than our bituminous coal, but we do not believe that the rebels or anybody else could permanently destroy the coal beds of Pennsylvania. Existing improvements could of course be destroyed—and all workings might be burnt over. But thanks to an all wise Providence, the elements of Pennsylvania mining prospeity is beyond the reach of any domestic or foreign foe.

Smith O'Brien vs. Copperheads.

This distinguished Irishman, who traveled in this country, and all whose sympathies are with the aristocratic traitors of the South, has written a letter in favor of JEFF. DAVIS' rebellion, which gives very important testimony on two vital points.

First. What were the *true causes of this rebellion*. The Copperhead journals have told us a thousand times, the election of President LINCOLN. Hear their own champion in conversation with the rebels one year before Old ABE was even nominated for the Presidency, while the sage of Wheatland ruled in the White House. He says:

"When I was in Georgia, in the year 1859, I had the pleasure of spending two days at the house of Mr. Toombs, and two days at the house of Mr. Stephens, now Vice President of the Confederate States. Our conversation naturally turned much upon the relations which then existed between the Northern and Southern States. My hosts, one of whom had retired from public life, said nothing that could induce me to think that their minds were affected by considerations connected with official patronage, but they complained much of the calumnies which are daily vented against the Southerns by a portion of the Northern press. They spoke with indignation of the incentives by which their slaves were encouraged to revolt against them; they complained of the injustice, commercial and financial, which the Southern States underwent, as a cosequence of their connection with the North; they spoke of the secession as a probable contingency—as an event which would probably impose upon them many sacrifices; but they stated that these sacrifices would be accepted by the South as an alternative preferable to a continuance of the relations which then subsisted between the Northern and Southern States. These conversations were held more than a year before the election of Mr. Lincoln."

Second. Oh, *Post, Post*, does you or Mr. SMITH O'BRIEN tell the truth about the *object of this war*. One of you undoubtedly tell a whopper. Hear Mr. O'BRIEN, whose epistle the copperheads are innocently circulating, on slavery. He says:

"General Meagher is more sure of exciting amongst us prejudices against the Southerners when he calls them slave-owners than when he designates them as aristocrats. The Irish people feel an invincible aversion to the institution of slavery, and if this war were really a war of emancipation there would be few in Ireland who would not pray for the success of the Northerners. But no one knows better than General Meagher that the present war is not a war for the emancipation of the slaves, but that it is a war which is carried on for the purpose of upholding the Union. No one knows better than Gen. Meagher that a large majority of those who are fighting in the ranks of the North regard the abolition of slavery as a mischievous and fanatical faction; that this majority would continue to uphold and enforce the detestable "Fugitive Slave Law," and all the other appliances incidental to slavery, provided that the slaveholding States would return to the Union. Had it been a war of emancipation, Congress would have seized the opportunity afforded by the secession to enact and promulgate the freedom of every slave in the United States. But it has done no such thing. It has authorized President Lincoln declare that the slaves of the loyal upholders of the Union, who are subject to the legislation of Congress, are still consigned to everlasting bondage."

"God forbid that I should say a word in favor of slavery. The one redeeming advantage that I have contemplated as a possible result of this conflict, is that it may induce the Southerners to voluntarily emancipate their slaves; but *will not allow my countrymen to be misled by grandiloquent vituperation, so as to believe that this present war is a war undertaken for the abolition of slavery in America.*"

We hope what is frequently called the Irish element in our society will see from such testimony the infamy of the falsehoods that from day to day are spread before them to urge them on to treasonable hostility to the National Government.

Clerk of the House.

A citizen of Beaver county calls our attention to the fact that Col. QUAY, of that county, will be a candidate for Clerk of the House, at Harrisburg. Col. QUAY was twice elected Prothonotary of Beaver county, which office he resigned in 1861, and became a Lieutenant in the 10th Pennsylvania Reserves, and was finally promoted to be Colonel of the 134th Pennsylvania regiment. He has been our Pennsylvania State agent at Washington, and is now Military Secretary to GOV. CURTIN. He is a gentleman of ability and character, and would make a first rate Clerk of the House. We are not posted as to the chances of the competing candidates, although we very much doubt if a more accomplished scholar and Clerk can be found among the aspirants.

PHILADELPHIA.

The Topic of the Day---Colored Military---Our Passenger Railway Matter---An Arrival from the Coal Regions---Miscellaneous.

Special Correspondence of the Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 5.

One of the most prolific topics of the day, is the late retrograde movement of the Army of the Potomac. Go wherever you will it is the theme. There is such a diversity of opinion about military affairs however in the Army of Virginia, that it is most unsafe to prognosticate concerning its movements or those of its Generals. The bad effects of such a singular "change of base" as we have just witnessed will no doubt soon be partially effaced by the appointment of a successor to Gen. Meade, or vigorous operations will go forward under the direction of some able officers who will work in conjunction with him. All effective labor is finished for this season in upper Virginia, and it is only "sounding brass and tinkling cymbals" for anybody to say the contrary. Notwithstanding the high bounties offered by some of the neighboring States, enlistments have been greatly retarded for the past few days in consequence of this last *fiasco*. Indeed, it is a singular spectacle to see the Army of the Potomac still located where it was over two years ago.

We are doing well towards raising colored regiments in this city. It is not long since we sent off two, and the third one is almost prepared to move forward to the rescue of their brethren. The one yet here is called the 8th Colored Regiment, and is composed of as fine a body of men as could be desired. I observe to-day that the Secretary of War has just granted Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts, permission to recruit a regiment of colored cavalry. This will inaugurate a new era in the colored military, as permission to recruit colored cavalry has hitherto been refused. I cannot say why a similar request to that made by Gov. Andrew was refused for several months since, but perhaps for the same reasons that prompted some of our high authorities to be so backward in the colored movement formerly. How rapidly theories change, making history of a character unequalled in consequence. The recent visit of Henry Ward Beecher and other progressive spirits to Washington, it is to be presumed, had a good effect upon some of the leading minds there, so far as regards the Government's taking advantage of the immense resources which have been thrown upon it by deserted and sequestrated plantations and legions of colored laborers. A proper management of these two powers is what we need now.

A detachment of United States troops arrived here this morning from the coal regions, having some sixty men in charge, all of whom were concerned in the outbreaks up in Carbon county. About one hundred were arrested in all, the balance having been left at Reading, while the worst characters were brought here and sent down to Fort Mifflin. Conspiracy, murder, arson and rioting constitute the charges against them, and the probability is that some of them will have a chance to live quietly for some years to come.

The anti-slavery jubilee at Concert Hall closed this morning after a long and harmonious sitting, during which much more enthusiasm was manifested than there ever was before when similar meetings have been held here.

A great many ladies, among whom are the very best of our society, are making arrangements to give the soldiers sumptuous Christmas dinners at the various hospitals. This is what ought to be done in all localities where there are hospitals. Give the soldier boys one good dinner and plenty of it.

The matter of wages of our Passenger railway employees has not appeared to disturb the equanimity of those gentlemen much, notwithstanding there was such an excitement about it at New York. I suppose, as a compliment for their urbanity, the Directors of the Fifth and Sixth street road have agreed to pay the Conductors on their line two dollars per day. This is a very fair advance over the other roads, with perhaps a single exception or so, and will, no doubt, have the effect to advance rates on the others. The Hestonville road, which is a continuation of the Race and Vine railway, crossing the Schuylkill at the Wire Bridge below Fairmount, is gradually emerging from the blight it received at the hands of the Campion arrangement, and speculators are looking about now for a chance to turn a pretty penny in an anticipated consolidation of that, the Race and Vine and Arch street railways. When this arrangement is consummated, there can be no doubt of the dividends that will be declared. The President of the Market street railway, submitted a proposition to the other City Passenger Railway Companies, a few days since, to sell packages of twenty-five tickets for $1,00, among other suitable reforms, but it was rejected. The different Companies are in considerable of a fret about not being fully agreed upon an advance of rates. They believe themselves to be greatly misjudged by the public generally.

At the Depot of the Spruce and Pine Streets Passenger Railway Company there was posted yesterday a notice to Conductors and drivers, announcing that a corps of detectives have been employed "for the purpose of spotting dishonest and negligent Conductors, and if the return made by Conductors of any half trip does not account for every passenger carried, such Conductor will be dismissed." This notice gave offence to a number of the Conductors and drivers who refused to go to work.

THE CARRYING TRADE AND THE FARMERS.—The Western papers are complaining that the carrying interest is consuming the largest part of the profits of the producing interest. It is said that a farmer on the Illinois prairies, to transfer his products to the seaboard, has to pay eight per cent. of its value on wheat, thirty per cent. on pork, twenty per cent. on beef, and four per cent. on wood. It takes one bushel of wheat to send another to market, six bushels of corn to carry one to New York, while one pound of wool will send forty to the same market.

VALUABLE FOR THE SOLDIER.—*Brown's Bronchial Troches* will be found invaluable to the Soldier in camp, exposed to sudden changes,—affording prompt relief in cases of coughs, colds, etc. For Officers and those who over-tax the voice, they are useful in relieving Irritated Throats, and will render articulation easy. *As there are imitations, be sure to* OBTAIN *the genuine.*

WHEN men are long indifferent toward us, we grow indifferent to their indifference.

THE hungry mouth no more readily finds food than the hungry mind finds truth.

MARRIED:

WINSLOW—FULLER—On Monday evening, September 21st, in Pittsburgh, by Alderman Donaldson, Mr. BERNARD WINSLOW, of this city, and Miss MOLLIE J., daughter of John Fuller, Esq., of Connellsville, Pa.

HILL—STRICKLER—On Saturday, September 3d, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Joel Stoneroad, Mr. ALEX. J. HILL and Miss CARRIE E., daughter of Stewart Strickler, Esq.; all of Fayette county, Pa.

SHANNON—SHARP—On the 24th of Nov., in Lawrenceville, by the Rev. Wilkinson, Mr. L. M. SHANNON, of Pittsburgh, and Miss H. V. SHARP, of Lawrenceville.

DIED:

FORD—On Saturday, Dec. 5th, of inflammation of the lungs, GEORGE HARRY, infant son of William W. and Mary A. Ford, aged 4 months and 16 days.

BOLAND—On Friday, 4th instant, FRANK, youngest son of Edward and Sue Boland, aged 4 months.

CAMPBELL—On Friday morning, Dec. 4th, at 9 o'clock, of paralysis, WM. CAMPBELL, in the 43d year of his age.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW PATENTS.—Several AGENTS wanted to sell two different PATENTS. Application can be made immediately at HARE'S HOTEL. Good references required. dec7:d&e

BILLIARD TABLES FOR SALE.—Four Billiard Tables, with marble beds, for sale. Enquire at KOENIG'S Saloon, dec7:2w] 76 Fifth street, opposite Postoffice.

NOTICE.—The first meeting of the "Pittsburgh Newspaper and Printing Company" will be held on MONDAY, the 28th day of December, 1863, at 10 o'clock, a. m., at the rooms of the IRON ASSOCIATION, on WATER street, Pittsburgh; at which time the Company will be fully organized by the election of DIRECTORS, together with such other business as may be deemed appropriate, as provided in the Act of Assembly.
ISAAC JONES,
JOSEPH DILWORTH,
dec7:3t GEO. H. HOLTZMAN.

ROOFING, ROOFING, ROOFING.
Composition, Felt and Gravel Roofing.
The undersigned is prepared to do ROOFING of the above kinds, equal, if not superior to any firm in the city,—having his Felt and Composition manufactured expressly for his own use, and under his own supervision, he can warrant them of superior quality. No Cincinnati or Shoddy Felt used.
Iron, Tin and Copper Roofs coated, and Roofs carefully repaired.
Roofing Felt, Cement, and all materials pertaining to the business, constantly on hand, for sale, with directions for use. Office at D. R. Galway's, 335 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
dec7:3m WM. H. MACKEY.

GREAT BARGAINS
SILKS
At 62½ cents, new styles, good qualities.
CLOAKS,
All prices, very cheap.
SHAWLS,
Every description, long and square, very low.
DRESS GOODS,
A fresh stock, and the largest ever exhibited here, from 12½ cents up.
AT
J. W. BARKER & Co.'s,
59 Market street.
dec7

JEWELRY.
HENRY KNOEBEL,
No. 35 Diamond alley,
Desires to inform his friends and patrons that he has just received from the East a large stock of fine Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Fancy Goods, suitable for the season. no14:1m

ERNEST MANGOLD,
DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,
Corner of Chestnut and Liberty streets
ALLEGHENY CITY.
Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded at all hours of the night. [oc10:1y

COAL LANDS FOR SALE.—A fine body of
COAL LAND,
Situate in Allegheny, and adjoining county, fronting about half a mile on the Monongahela river, well situate in every respect for working to great advantage. Inquire of
C. W. ROBB,
de2 Office, No. 91 Diamond st., Pittsburgh.

JOHN BURGESS & CO.,
(Successors to J. & W. Hanna,)
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
OIL CITY, PA.
Having purchased the Hanna Warehouse, at Oil City, and having ample room and facilities, we are now prepared to store and forward Oil and merchandise of every description, and promise satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. no20:3m

DR. A. WEINMANN'S
(DENTIST,)
TOOTH-ACHE PILLS.
The preparation of this Pill has been the result of years of study and practice. They are purely vegetable, and, therefore, will not injure the teeth or gum.
They will cure the most violent Tooth-Ache in a few minutes, when properly used.
Direction: Clean out the cavity of the Tooth affected, and dry it well with cotton, then cut Pill the size of the vacuum and press it tight into the tooth, and cover over with wax or cotton. These Pills are one of the best remedies for this shocking pain. Prepared and sold Wholesale and Retail at 214 Ohio street, Allegheny, and at every Druggist all around Pittsburgh and environs. no26:1m

DR. EDW. CZARNIECKI,
VETERINARY SURGEON,
Thierarzt and Horse Tamer,
WEST street, two doors from OHIO street. Allegheny city, Pa. Recommends himself in the whole range of VETERINARY SCIENCE, especially in the treatment of all external and internal diseases; likewise in all Chirurgical Operations, Castration of animals, &c., &c. Always on hand, my celebrated Horse Powders, Spavin Plaster, &c., &c. oc23:6m

RABBIT'S NEW YORK SOAP.—Genuine Womans' Friend Soap. 50 boxes of each, in store, and for sale by
no18 MILLER & RICKETSON.

DUQUE DO PORTO.—50 dozen Port Wine, imported in glass, and a very superior Wine; in store and for sale by
no18 MILLER & RICKETSON.

FINE BRANDY.—26 cases Cognac, "Otard, Dupuy & Co." brand. In store and for sale by [no18] MILLER & RICKETSON.

NO. ORLEANS MOLASSES.—100 bbls. (fresh and rebolled). In store and for sale by
no18 MILLER & RICKETSON.

DOUBLE XX ALE AND TREBLE XX ALE for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, by JOSHUA RHODES,
oc12 Duquesne Way.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
Eastern made
CLOAKS,
the best styles in the city.
Black and Col'd Cloaks.
SHAWLS, SHAWLS.
A full assortment of
WINTER GOODS,
Just received at
J. M. BURCHFIELD'S.
North-East Corner 4th and Market sts.
dec1

WINDOW GLASS.—4000 boxes assorted sizes Crystal Window Glass, in store and for sale by MILLER & RICKETSON. [oc6

THE STATE OF THE COUNTRY.—A LECTURE will be given in MASONIC HALL, by Prof. S. J. WILSON, on TUESDAY EVENING, December 8, 1863, at 7½ o'clock, on THE STATE OF THE COUNTRY. The proceeds of the Lecture will be devoted to the benefit of the Christian Commission. Tickets 25 cents—to be had at the Book and Periodical Stores, in Pittsburgh and Allegheny. dec5:3t

WHOLESALE DRUG HOUSE.
J. J. BENDER & Co.,
Have opened in Pittsburgh
A Wholesale Drug and Jobbing House,
No. 341 corner LIBERTY and WAYNE streets, opposite Union Passenger Depot,
And now offer for sale a general assortment of Drugs, Patent Medicines, White Leads, Oils, Paints, Varnishes, Dye-Stuffs, Window Glass, Glassware, &c.
Purchasers will find our stock at all times well assorted, and prices such as to give entire satisfaction. J. J. BENDER & Co.,
cor. Liberty and Wayne streets, Pittsburgh.
dec5:1t

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.—The Annual Assessment List for 1863, containing Taxes on Income, Silver Plate, Carriages, &c., and License Duties in the 4th Division of the 22d Pennsylvania District, comprising the 6th, 7th and 8th Wards of the City of Pittsburgh, and Pitt township, excepting that part north of Penn street, has been received from the Assessor, and the Taxes are now due. I will receive the Taxes as aforesaid, at the office of Alderman BUTLER, No. 126 Wylie street, from the 21st day of November until the 15th day of December, 1863, inclusive, between the hours of 1 and 5 p. m., after which time the penalties prescribed by the law will be exacted.
JOHN A. SERGEANT,
Deputy Collector 4th Division, 22d District.
dec5:td

MILITARY AND EXEMPTION CLAIMS.
W. J. & HALL PATTERSON,
No. 141 Fourth street, (2d floor,)
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Claims for PENSION, BOUNTY, BACK PAY, PRIZE MONEY, HORSES killed or lost in the service, and SUBSISTENCE. Also, for EXEMPTION from the draft, attended to promptly. PATENTS and PASSPORTS procured. dec5

H. C. MACKRELL,
Attorney-at-Law,
AND
SOLDIERS' CLAIM AGENT,
No. 114 FIFTH street, Pittsburgh. [se8:1y

HOLIDAYS.
J. B. M'FADDEN & CO.,
95 Market street.
WE HAVE THIS DAY OPENED of the richest and most comprehensive stock
HOLIDAY GOODS
We have ever exhibited; anticipating the wants of our friends we have made our display much earlier than usual, and now invite our customers and the public generally to an early examination of our goods, which have been selected with especial regard to their tastes for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
Embracing an unusually large assortment of
WATCHES,
With the newest and most elegant designs of Diamonds and Pearls inlaid, enameled and engraved cases.
DIAMONDS,
In great variety of Clusters and Solitaires.
JEWELRY,
All the late styles of Solid Gold, Onyx, Coral, Pearl, Enameled, Garnet and Carbuncle Jewelry.
SILVER WARE,
Spoons, Forks, Cups, Fancy Pieces, Tea Sets, Trays, Baskets, Casters, Pitchers, &c., &c.
FANCY GOODS,
A beautiful collection of the most graceful patterns of Bohemian and French Vases and Toilet Ware, Bronzes, Clocks, Boxes, etc., etc.
J. B. M'FADDEN & CO.,
95 Market street.
dec4:d&e

CHEAP FUEL.—The PITTSBURGH GAS COMPANY will sell
COKE,
suitable for manufacturing or domestic purposes, at FOUR CENTS per bushel on the works; or FOUR AND A HALF CENTS per bushel delivered, within any reasonable distance, in the city. JAMES M. CHRISTY,
dec1:1w Treasurer.

DECKER'S PIANOS.—The musical masters of the East speaking out in favor of
Decker's Pianos.
After having examined the Piano Fortes of Messrs. DECKER BROTHERS very carefully, we have come to the conclusion, and cheerfully testify, that they are in every respect superior instruments. Their tone is pure, rich, brilliant, very distinct, and of an entirely musical character. Their workmanship is of the very best, plainly demonstrating that none but the very best materials are used, and their touch, evenness and equality of tone throughout the whole compass of the key board, unsurpassed by any other Piano Forte we have yet seen.
S. B. Mills, Theodore Thomas, William Mason, Chas. Fradell, Theo. Hagan, Editor of the *Musical Review and World*; Carl Anshutz, Director of the German Opera; John Zundel, Editor *Journal of Public Worship*; F. L. Ritter, Carl Wolfsohn, Philadelphia.
A choice lot of these superior instruments just arriving.
J. M. HOFFMAN & BRO.,
Sole Agents for Pittsburgh,
dec3 No. 51 Fifth street.

HO, FOR THE DRAFT!!
Persons Claiming Exemption,
Can have their papers made out by calling upon
WM. T. DUNN,
No. 103 FIFTH street, 3 doors below Cathedral.
N. B. There should be no delays, as the time for filing claims is very short. Bring two witnesses, *Heads of Families*, with you. dec1:1w

GROVER & BAKER'S
PREMIUM SEWING MACHINES,
THE ONLY GOLD MEDAL
Ever Awarded to Sewing Machines in Illinois.
These Machines were awarded the Highest Premiums, *over all competitors*, for the *Best Family Sewing Machine*, the *Best Manufacturing Machines*, and the *Best Machine Work*, at the following STATE FAIRS, of 1863:
New York State Fair,
First Premium for family machine.
First Premium for double-thread machine.
First Premium for machine work.
Vermont State Fair,
First Premium for family machine.
First Premium for manufacturing machine.
First Premium for machine work.
Iowa State Fair,
First Premium for family machine.
First Premium for manufacturing machine.
First Premium for machine work.
Michigan State Fair,
First Premium for family machine.
First Premium for manufacturing machine.
First Premium for machine work.
Indiana State Fair,
First Premium for machine for all purposes.
First Premium for machine work.
Illinois State Fair,
First Premium for machine for all purposes.
First Premium for machine work.
Kentucky State Fair,
First Premium for machine for all purposes.
First Premium for machine work.
Pennsylvania State Fair,
First Premium for manufacturing machine.
First Premium for beautiful machine work.
Ohio State Fair,
First Premium for machine work.
And the following County Fairs:
Chittenden Co. (Vt.) Agricultural Society,
First Premium for family machine.
First Premium for manufacturing machine.
First Premium for machine work.
Chaplain Valley (Vt.) Agricultural Society,
First Premium for family machine.
First Premium for manufacturing machine.
First Premium for machine work.
Hampden Co. (Mass.) Agricultural Society,
Diploma for family machine.
Diploma for machine work.
Franklin Co. (N. Y.) Fair,
First Premium for family machine.
First Premium for manufacturing machine.
Queen's Co. (N. Y.) Agricultural Society,
First Premium for family machine.
Washington Co. (N. Y.) Fair,
First Premium for family machine.
Saratoga Co. (N. Y.) Fair,
First Premium for family machine.
Mechanic's Institute (Pa.) Fair,
First Premium for machine for all purposes.
First Premium for machine work.
The above comprises all the Fairs at which the GROVER & BAKER MACHINES were exhibited this year. At nearly all of them the leading Sewing Machines were in competition.
The work made upon the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine has received the First Premium at every State Fair in the United States where it has been exhibited to this date.
Sales Rooms, No. 27 FIFTH street, Pittsburgh.
oc22:mw&s:d-e&w] A. F. CHATONEY, Agent.

WOMAN'S FRIEND DETERSIVE SOAP.—100 boxes Woman's Friend Variegated Soap—in store and for sale by
B. C. & J. H. SAWYER,
No. 47 Wood Street.

WINE PRESSES.—We have for sale two of HICKOK'S CIDER and WINE MILLS. The only mill that properly grinds grapes. J. KNOX,
oc28 No. 29 Fifth street.

LOVERING'S SUGARS—CRUSHED, COARSE, &c.—100 bbls fine pulverized and Refined Coffee Sugars, on hand and for sale by
no18 MILLER & RICKETSON.

TO STUDENTS AND LOVERS OF CHURCH MUSIC. The well-known composer, Mr. JOHN ZUNDEL, Organist and Director of Music of Henry Ward Beecher's church, New York, will visit this city during the next month to give a short course of instruction in Harmony, the Organ or Melodeon, and Chorus singing connected with public performances on the Organ, and Sacred Concerts. Circulars, stating terms, etc., may be obtained at the Music Stores of H. Kleber & Bro., and C. C. Mellor. no12:1Dec8

SECOND-HAND
WORTHINGTON PUMP FOR SALE.
The undersigned have a refitted No. 5, 12-inch Cylinder, 8-inch stroke Worthington Pump, which they will sell cheap for cash.
WELDON & KELLY,
dec4 164 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

CLOSING OUT OF ENTIRE
STOCK AT COST.
L. HIRSHFELD,
No. 83 Wood street,
Will sell his entire stock of
MENS' FURNISHING GOODS,
Complete in every branch.
OVERCOATINGS,
CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES, &c.,
By the yard or
MADE TO ORDER
In our usual unsurpassed style, at COST PRICE, being a reduction of at least
25 PER CENT.
from our old rates.
I make this a good inducement to those who wish to buy bargains, being desirous to close out my entire stock by the first of January, on account of retiring from the business.
THE STORE TO LET,
Possession given the first of February.
L. HIRSHFELD,
dec2:tf No. 83 Wood street.

HOLIDAY SALES
AT
HORNE'S
TRIMMING STORE,
77 and 79 Market street.
TO-DAY we commence our REGULAR ANNUAL HOLIDAY SALES of Embroideries, Lace Goods and Linen Handkerchiefs. Our stock of these Goods is more complete than at any former season. The prices have been MARKED DOWN. We have also just opened a choice lot of Worked Slipper Patterns, Fancy Money Bags, and Fine Cashmere Scarfs, suitable for
HOLIDAY GIFTS.
Our stock of other Seasonable Goods is well assorted in
CLOAK, ORNAMENTS, BEAD GIMPS, VELVETS AND GIMPURE LACES, SILK AND FELT HATS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS AND RIBBONS, GLOVES, STOCKINGS, WOOL HOODS, SACQUES, SONTAGS, BALMORAL SKIRTS, QUAKER SKIRTS, and CORSETS.
HEAD DRESSES, Ladies' Merino VESTS and DRAWERS, Men's UNDERSHIRTS and DRAWERS, of the best makes; FUR GAUNTLETS and HEAVY DRIVING GLOVES.
Also, a full line of
Notions and Small Wares Generally.
Wholesale Rooms up Stairs.
Merchants and all others who buy to sell again supplied at lowest wholesale rates.
JOSEPH HORNE & CO.,
dec1 Nos. 77 and 79 MARKET street.

WHEELER & WILSON'S
SEWING MACHINES

AWARDED THE
HIGHEST PREIUMS
AT THE
International Exhibition, London, 1862,
AND
Industrial Exposition, Paris, 1861,
In competition with all the leading Sewing Machines **in Europe and America**, and the United States Agricultural Association; Metropolitan Mechanics' Institute, Washington; Franklin Institute, Philadelphia; Mechanics' Association, Boston; American Institute New York; Maryland Institute, Baltimore; Mechanics' Association, Cincinnati; Kentucky Institute, Louisville; Mechanics' Institute, San Francisco; and **at every State and County Fair where Exhibited this Season.**
UPWARDS OF
125,000 OF THESE MACHINES
have already been sold,
A fact which speaks louder than words of the success and popularity of **Wheeler & Wilson's Family Sewing Machine**—the cheapest Machine in the world,
BECAUSE IT IS THE BEST.
Every Machine Warranted for 3 Years.
CUSTOMERS RISK NOTHING IN PURCHASING.
INSTRUCTIONS FREE.
Always happy to exhibit and explain them.
☞ Circulars, containing an explanation of the machine, with testimonials from ladies of the highest social standing, given on application, either in person or by mail.
WM. SUMNER & CO.,
Agents for the Western States and Western Pennsylvania.
Principal Offices and Wholesale Emporiums,
No. 27 Fifth street.....PITTSBURGH, PA.
Pike's Opera House.....CINCINNATI, O.
Masonic Temple.....LOUISVILLE, KY.
dec5:tf

SAM'L. M. WICKERSHAM,
METAL BROKER,
no25:1y] No. 47 WOOD STREET.

TAUSSIG, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND DEALERS IN
WOOL AND HIDES,
Nos. 5 and 18 South Main street,
Merchants' Ex. Block,] *ST. LOUIS, MO.*
We have constantly on hand a good selection of Dry Flint Hides, Kips and Calf Skins. Also, choice selection of country Green Salt Hides, Kips, &c., to which the attention of the trade is invited. Orders solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.
Liberal advances made on Consignments.
No connection with any other house. [dec3:6m

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
AT
McCULLOCH'S
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE,
81 Market street.
Fine Shirts, Undershirts, Drawers, Traveling Shirts, Gloves, Half Hose, Suspenders, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, Scarfs, Neck Ties, Scarf Rings, Dressing Gowns, Fancy Goods, &c., at lowest prices. dec1

ELECTION NOTICE.—A meeting of the Stockholders of the COOPER FIRE ARMS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, for the purpose of electing DIRECTORS in pursuance of the provisions of the Charter, will be held on MONDAY the 21st day of December, 1863, at 8 o'clock, P. M., in Parlor C, Continental Hotel, Philadelphia. By order of the undersigned,
GEORGE W. CASS,
THOMAS M. HOWE,
JAMES M. COOPER,
Commissioners Cooper Fire Arms Manufacturing Company. dec3:2w

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Whereas, Letters of Administration, on the estate of MATTHEW SMITH, late of the city of Pittsburgh, Allegheny county, Pa., deceased, have been granted to the subscriber, by the Register of Allegheny county, aforesaid. All persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate of the said decedent will present the same without delay to. EVE SMITH, Administratrix,
dec1:6w1taw No. 43 High street, Pittsburgh.

FAVORITE SUMMER RESORT FOR SALE OR TO RENT.
The Broad Top Mountain House,
Broad Top City, Huntingdon county, Penna.
This celebrated Hotel, situated on the top of Broad Top Mountain, one of the finest locations in the State for pure air, grand mountain scenery and fine water, is offered for sale at a great bargain, or to rent to an enterprising tenant.
The house is crowded every season, and presents an opportunity of making money in the hands of a business man, seldom to be met with. It is furnished throughout with elegant furniture from Philadelphia, it is a very substantial stone building, three stories, and basement 44 by 64 feet, with kitchen 17 by 27 feet; ice house, carriage house, stables and other out buildings; a pleasure garden, and ample ground for vegetable gardens; there are also meadows and cultivated fields. The large coal trade of the neighborhood, and the very salubrious atmosphere of Broad Top City, will ever fill the house with visitors during the summer months. For terms, &c., apply to HENRY D. MOORE,
President of the Broad Top Improvement Company, 228 Walnut street, Philadelphia.
oc22:1taw-f-6-w

JAMES ONSLOW,
GENERAL BUSINESS AND
Soldiers Claim Agent, Collector, &c.,
Office: No. 65 Fifth street, up stairs,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
All claims of Soldiers, or others, against either State or National Governments promptly attended to. Collections in the city also made.
no11:tf

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—All those indebted to the estate of JOSEPH SCHMIDT, deceased, late of the city of Pittsburgh, will please call, without delay, at the office of the undersigned, No. 409 PENN street, and make payment; and those having just claims against said estate may hand in the same, well authenticated, for adjustment.
JOSEPHINE SCHMIDT,
BENJAMIN SCHMIDT,
no13:1taw-f6w[Exrs. of Jos. Schmidt, dec'd.

JONES HOUSE,
Corner Market street and Market Square,
HARRISBURG, PA.
Acknowledged a First Class House.
The new Proprietor would most respectfully say, to the Western patrons of the House, that after a residence of several years in Baltimore, he has returned to his native State and located at the JONES HOUSE, where he hopes, with the assistance of Mr. WM. REED, as book keeper, who is well and favorably known to the patrons of the House—and having acquired considerable reputation as "Mine Host," to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their company. He would also say that the house is located far enough from the Depot to avoid the noise and confusion incident to railroad stations, and at the same time only a few minutes walk from the same.
The old line of Omnibuses run regularly to and from the house upon the arrival and departure of trains. C. H. MANN,
no23:e-o-d-1m Proprietor.

G. PORZEL,
No. 525 Penn street,
MANUFACTURER OF ALL KINDS OF
Flint Glass, Syringes, Homœopathic Vials,
INSTRUMENTS FOR PHYSICIANS, &c.
Orders promptly filled at the lowest prices.
dec1:eodtf

FARM FOR SALE.—FIFTY ACRES OF LAND for sale, seven miles from the city, and two miles from Sharpsburg, on Squaw Run.
For particulars apply at the *Daily Democrat* office. no1:2w

A RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT.—We offer for sale our two large and
EXTENSIVE COAL WORKS,
situated SEVEN OR EIGHT MILES FROM THE CITY, on the Allegheny Valley R. R., now in successful operation,
RUNNING DAILY 8,000 BUSHELS OF COAL,
and which can be increased by a small outlay to double that amount. These are the only coal works on this road, and offer special inducements.
For terms and particulars apply at our Coal Office, No. 599 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.
no25-6tecod DICKSON, STEWART & CO.

E. B. MATTHEWS,
MANUFACTURER AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN
BROOMS,
BROOM BRUSH AND BROOM FINDINGS, TIN PLATED WIRE, TWINE, &c.
Factory: No. 120 Third street,
(Rear St. Charles Hotel,)
PITTTBURGH, PA.
☞ Highest price paid for BROOM CORN.
oc26:3m-e-o-d

WALKING DOLLS, HOBBY HORSES, and every style of beautiful DOLLS, DOLL-HEADS, Tin, China, Box and Bellows TOYS; FANCY CHINA GOODS, BASKETS, and hundreds of charming articles suitable for Christmas and holiday presents. Just arrived at FOERSTER & SCHWARZ'S Fancy Goods and Toy house, 164 Smithfield street. no10:1y-e-o-d

ANTHONY VOWINKEL,
MANUFACTURER OF

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

New Patents.—See advertisement for Agents to sell new patents.

Meets To-Night.—The Firemen's Association will hold an adjourned meeting this evening, at 7½ o'clock

Professor Freeman, a graduate of Middlebury College, Vermont, who has resided in Allegheny city as teacher of the Avery School for some twelve years, is about leaving with his family to fill a professorship in the Liberia College.

An Interesting Lecture.—The Rev. John B. Clark, Colonel of the 123d Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, has consented to deliver a lecture on "The American War," on Thursday evening next, in the Third United Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, for a benevolent object.

Forfeited.—In the Court of Quarter Sessions, Saturday, the following persons found guilty of selling liquor on the Sabbath were called up for sentence and failng to appear their recognizances were forfeited: Joseph Hart, John Miller, Peter Geisenhamer, Joseph Lofink and J. Clouse. Their bail will be prosecuted.

Capt. Atwell's remains were followed to the grave yesterday afternoon by a large concourse of relatives and friends of the family. The Provost Guard, under command of Capt. Griffith, some forty convalescents from the Military Hospital, armed and equipped, a number of discharged members from Knap's battery, and a detachment of battery A, preceded by a brass band, formed the military escort.

Our Dead and Wounded at Atlanta.—Among the Union prisoners in the Military Prison Hospital at Atlanta, Ga., on the 16th ult., were the following named Pennsylvanians:—J. G. Powell, Co. G, 77th Pa., left leg; severe. E. Lanning, Co. K, 79th Pa., head; severe. Among the deaths in the hospital from October 1st to November 16th were the following:—Sergeant Charles Rose, Co. B, 77th Pa., October 24th; Lieutenant Frederick Stransbaugh, Co. G, 75th Pa., October 27th.

Death of A. McMaster, Esq.—We regret to be called upon to announce this afternoon the death of Andrew McMaster, Esq., which event occurred at his residence at Homewood, Collins township. Mr. McMaster was taken ill some weeks since with pneumonia, which finally changed to typhoid fever, which caused his death. The deceased was for many years an alderman of the Third Ward, and also filled the responsible office of city treasurer for two or three terms. He was an intelligent, energetic and upright citizen, and his numerous friends will hear of his demise with feelings of regret.

Release of James Atwell.—Judge Stowe, on Saturday morning, delivered a lengthy written opinion in the *habeas corpus* case of James Atwell, arrested in this city on a charge of defrauding his employers out of some two thousand dollars in St. Louis. Judge Stowe took the ground that while magistrates have a right to arrest and detain fugitives from other States, the arrest must be made upon proper and sufficient information—such as would be taken upon the trial of the cause, in a court of justice. In the present case, the information was derived from a telegraphic dispatch, which Judge Stowe did not deem sufficient to cause the arrest, and Atwell, of course, was discharged.

The January Draft.

The following instructions have been issued from the War Department for the information of Provost Marshals:

1st. That quotas be apportioned to the sub-districts in the several congressional districts, and that assurance be given to such sub-districts as may furnish their *full quota* of volunteers, under the recent call, that they will be exempted from the pending draft.

2d. That the several sub-districts receive credit for all such volunteers as may have been mustered into service since the draft, and that the number so credited be deducted from their proportion of the quota assigned the State under the recent call.

It will be seen by this that every encouragement is given the sub-districts to rush in the volunteers.

Commendable Generosity.

Some weeks since we referred to the generous action of the principal coal dealers of Philadelphia, in donating a large amount of coal for the benefit of the poor, and we suggested that it was worthy of imitation here. It gives us pleasure to record the fact that the coal miners in the employ of Messrs. Clancy, Meskimen & Co. have taken out, free of charge, three thousand five hundred and seventy-five bushels of coal for distribution among the poor of the two cities. The coal is brought to the city free of charge by A. Carnagie, Esq., Superintendent of the Western Division of the Pennsylvania railroad, and Messrs. Claney, Meskimen & Co., with the same commendable spirit of liberality, deliver it free upon the order of the Ladies' Relief Association of Pittsburgh and Allegheny.

This generous act of the miners referred to is worthy of all commendation, and should be imitated by the miners in the numerous other coal works surrounding the city. The miners are making better wages now than most of the mechanics in the city, and if they would but give one day's work for the benefit of soldiers' families and the worthy poor, they would contribute largely to alleviate much suffering during the present winter. Who next will imitate the miners of Claney, Meskimen & Co.'s works?

Relief for Soldiers' Families.

Pursuant to a call, a meeting of the citizens of the borough of Manchester was held in the public school house on Saturday evening, the 5th inst. The meeting was organized by calling Burgess Spratt to the Chair, and appointing James Miller Secretary. The President stated the object of the meeting to be for the purpose of devising ways and means to provide for the support of absent soldiers' families, living in the borough.

On motion, two letters from soldiers' families, setting forth their destitute condition, were read to the meeting.

On motion, a vote of the meeting was taken as to the propriety of paying a sum equal to the amount assessed for borough purposes, (which is five mills,) to constitute a relief fund, which was unanimously adopted.

On motion, a committee of five were appointed, consisting of W. B. Ross, Esq., Isaac Stewart, James Miller, Geo. Motherell and Wm. Kirk, and instructed to transcribe the borough duplicates and call on all the tax-payers in the borough, and collect the same, to be disbursed among the families of absent soldiers.

On motion, Thomas B. Updike was appointed Treasurer.

On motion, all the daily papers friendly to providing for soldiers' families are requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

On motion, adjourned, to meet at the same place, on Saturday, the 26th inst., at 7 o'clock P. M.

Exemption from the Draft.

The enormous number of drafted men who escaped military duty by reason of physical infirmity has produced a change in the regulations of the Provost Marshal General. A new list of causes of exemption is published, in which the catalogue of available maladies is considerably reduced. Near-sighted men, who flattered themselves that their deficient eyesight formed a perpetual bar against the imposition of military obligations, are suddenly and hopelessly bereft of the consolation derived from the infliction of "myopia," for, under the new rule, myopic individuals who are really too near sighted for efficient field service are transferred to the Invalid corps. "Near-sighted does not exempt," is the stern decree of the Marshal; hence spectacles will not be so popular hereafter. Fat men, however, who are a proverbially jolly people, have a new cause for good humor, for it is ordained that "abdomens grossly protuberant" or "excessive obesity," are sufficient for exemption from any draft whatever. Imbeciles, insane, epileptic, and paralytic persons are of course exempt, but the list of maladies through the possession of which a drafted man may evade duty is so closely restricted and defined that the next draft will produce a larger proportion of serviceable soldiers than the last. Examining surgeons are also required to report the number of men rejected under each of the forty-one sections of the new set of regulations, from which it is to be inferred that a very curious official record of the comparative soundness of American constitutions may hereafter see the light.

The Proposed Bridge at the Point.

A large and influential meeting of the Commissioners and subscribers to the stock of the proposed bridge to be erected over the Monongahela at the Point, was held Saturday afternoon at Hare's Hotel. A great deal of interest was manifested by all present in the success of the project, and when once the Company is properly organized the construction of the bridge will be commenced and pushed rapidly to completion. The interest taken in the erection of the proposed bridge is not confined exclusively to those more directly concerned, whose property will be benefited by the improvement, but our capitalists look upon it as a most excellent chance for investment.

The meeting on Saturday was organized by calling B. C. Sawyer, Sr., to the chair, and appointing Thos. Steel, Esq., Secretary. The act of Assembly, appointing Commissioners to receive subscriptions to the stock of the proposed bridge was read, after which a statement of the proceedings already had was made.

Mr. Steel suggested that they should go to work more systematically than they had been doing. There was the best of feeling in the community towards the erection of the bridge. In referring to the success of the project, Mr. Steel alluded to the advantages this bridge would have in comparison with others in bringing the multitude into the city. The Birmingham and Monongahela bridges had each two roads to supply them with travel, while the new bridge would have four turnpikes converging to a point at the bridge. Again, with the facilities which this bridge would afford, property between Pittsburgh and Mansfield would increase in value from fifty to one hundred per cent. Land now in the same direction was looking up, and that was the only part of the country about the city that had not been exhausted by speculation, which will induce people to rapidly settle in that section. In addition, the interests involved in the great manufactories of such as Zug & Painter, Singer, Nimick & Co., James Wood, the oil refineries, the population of Temperanceville and surrounding villages, together with the coal and lime business, are of sufficient magnitude to make the bridge a paying investment. For himself, Mr. Steel was satisfied that the bridge would pay. He thought five or more of the Commissioners should be instructed to inform the Governor that sufficient stock had been subscribed to warrant the commencement of the bridge, secure letters patent, and then organize and go ahead.

Mr. Robert Woods desired to know whether as many subscriptions could be obtained after an organization as before it. He was of the opinion, that those who subscribed stock would like to have a chance to vote for the organization.

After some further remarks, B. C. Sawyer, Jr., moved that five or more of the Commissioners be intrusted to certify to the Governor the present condition of the project and apply for letters patent. The motion prevailed.

In relation to the matter of procuring subscriptions, Mr. Chess informed the meeting that some persons were backward about subscribing on account of their anxiety to know who would be the directors of the company. He had suggested to such persons to subscribe, and then aid in electing the board of directors.

Mr. Wm. Hall asked for information if his subscription of $500, made some five years ago, was still binding on him.

Mr. Trunick informed Mr. Hall that all the subscriptions made under the act appointing Commissioners were void. Since the last meeting Mr. Trunick had obtained some $23,000 of new subscriptions, and a great many who subscribed were anxious to know who would be the directors.

Mr. Hall was satisfied with Mr. Trunick's information, and subscribed $500 additional.

Mr. Chess, in alluding to the backwardness of persons to subscribe, remarked that some had paid in one dollar per share, of which they had never heard any account.

Mr. Steel remarked that this fact showed the necessity of an organization.

On motion of Mr. Joseph Ross, the subscription books were opened, and a considerable number of additional shares were subscribed.

The meeting then adjourned.

The Commissioners present afterwards held a meeting, and proceeded to frame a communication to the Governor, with the view of procuring letters patent. As soon as these are received, the stockholders will meet and organize, and the preliminary steps for the erection of the brige be taken.

Tributes of Respect.

In the District Court, Saturday morning, D. D. Bruce, Esq., announced the death of Andrew McMaster, Esq., in a few eloquent and appropriate remarks.

Judge Williams then pronounced a beautiful and touching eulogy upon the character of the deceased, whom he had known long and intimately. The learned Judge's remarks, which were truly eloquent, found an echo in the breast of all who heard them. Judge Williams then made the following order:

In the District Court of Allegheny county, December 5th, 1863. The death of Andrew McMaster, Esq. having been announced in open Court as having occurred on the 4th instant, the Court, of its motion, as a mark of respect for the memory of the deceased, whose life and character had endeared him to those that knew him, and whose death is a loss to the Bar at which he practised, and to the community in which he lived, does now adjourn, and directs the Prothonotary to enter this order of record.

In the Court of Common Pleas, Thos. M. Marshall, Esq., made the announcement of the death of And. McMaster, Esq., accompanied by appropriate remarks.

Judge Stowe, on hearing the announcement, gave expression in a feeling manner to the sentiments of the Court, touching the death of Mr. McMaster, and in conclusion made a similar order to that of Judge Williams, adjourning the Court.

MEETING OF THE BAR.

A meeting of the members of the Bar was held Saturday morning, at the Court House, for the purpose of taking suitable action relative to the death of Andrew M'Master, Esq.

On motion, Judge Edwin Stowe was called to the chair, and Messrs. C. Magee and John Barton, chosen Secretaries.

D. D. Bruce, Esq., in fitting terms, announced the death of their late brother, Mr. M'Master. Mr. Bruce had been long and intimately acquainted with the deceased, and spoke of his great worth as a citizen and professional man, in terms of unqualified praise. Mr. Bruce moved for the appointment of a Committee to prepare resolutions expressive of the sense of the Bar in their bereavement, which motion prevailed.

Messrs. D. D. Bruce, Thos. M. Marshall and John W. Riddell were appointed the Committee, who reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we have heard with deep regret of the death of our professional brother, Andrew McMaster, Esq.

Resolved, That we shall long and fondly cherish the memory of his unobtrusive worth, his genial deportment, and his strict integrity, as affording a happy model worthy of our imitation and regard.

Resolved, That we respectfully tender to his bereaved family the assurance of the sincere condolence and sympathy of the Bar in this the sad hour of their bereavement and affliction.

Resolved, That the officers of this meeting wait upon the family of the deceased, and furnish them a copy of these resolutions, and that we shall attend in a body the funeral of our late brother.

Resolved, That the Judges of the several Courts of the county be requested to order these proceedings to be spread upon the minutes of the Courts.

After a few appropriate remarks by Messrs. Marshall, McClowry, and others, the meeting adjourned.

Re-Enlistment of Veterans.

Captain Cuthbertson, Provost Marshal of the 24th Congressional District, sends us the following correspondence relative to the re-enlistment of veteran volunteers, which will be found to interest the people of this district:

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
21ST DISTRICT OF PENNA.,
New Brighton, Dec. 4, 1863.

To Col. Jas. B. Fry, Provost Marshal General, U. S., Washington City, D. C.: Will men in the three years' regiments now in the service, who re-enlist under circular number ninety-five, be credited to the Government under the President's last call for three hundred thousand?

JOHN CUTHBERTSON,
Captain and Provost Marshal of the 34th District of Pennsylvania.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.,
Dec. 4, 1863.

To Capt. John Cuthbertson, Provost Marshal of the 24th District of Pennsylvania: Re-enlistments in accordance with circular number ninety-five, *will* be credited to the quota under the recent call.

JAS. B. FRY,
Provost Marshal General United States.

Advance in Copper.

We note to-day a very important advance in Copper. We quote as follows:

Sheet Copper, nett cash	44c.
Sheet Copper, six months	46c.
Copper Bottoms	55c.
Brass Kettles	55c.
Sheet Brass	55c.
Ingots	50@55c.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FOR additional commercial news see fourth page.

Money in New York, on Saturday, was moderately active. Sterling quiet, without material change, at 160@160¼. Gold, opening at 52, declining to 51⅝, advancing to 52⅝, closing heavy at 52¼@52¼. Total exports of specie for the week, $1,771,000. Government stocks quiet and firm.

New York Stock Market by Telegraph.

SATURDAY, Dec. 5, '63.

C & R I	103	M C	121½
P Ft W & C	82½	M S	75½
A & T H	56	Ill Central scrip	118
C & N W	46¾	C & P	104¼
T & W	52	Erie	106⅞
Cleve & Tol	113¼	N Y Central	134
G & C	107	Quicksilver Com.	65
Erie pref	102⅛	U S 6's 1 y'r Certif.	98
Hudson	123¼	Mo 6s	56
Reading	119¾		

—The New York *Herald* says:

"The gold exchange was again in an excited state over a counter reaction, and the prices of yesterday were reduced ½@¾ cent. The fluctuations of the gold market no doubt call out the wonder of many who were never initiated into the mysteries of the operations of Wall street, and oftentimes the sudden turn in prices elicits the astonishment of some who have been in the street for years. We stated, in effect, on Wednesday that the news of temporary checks to the progress of our armies would very naturally be used by speculators in a way to send up prices, but when it became known that they had attained a height that the requirements of trade did not warrant, they would most assuredly drop, and the evidence of this fact is now before us. When we received intelligence that the Army of the Potomac had fallen back the speculators in gold began to exeacise their power upon those who had contracts to fill with nothing on hand with which to cancel their obligations, and, by exciting their fears, caused them to rush into the market and buy at almost any price of the very men who were thus deluding them. When the shorts had satisfied themselves the demand ceased, and quite naturally the price went down. There are minor causes, however, which operate upon the market to a certain extent, and one of them is the shipment of specie, and if the amount be large by any one steamer, the fact is used by the bulls to run up gold one or two per cent; and, on the other hand, if it be small, the bears manage to force down the price.

—The New York *Times*, of Saturday, says: The Treasury is paying out the reserve of $50,000,000 legal tender currency, under the act of July 11, 1862, in substitution of the deposits recently withdrawn. About ten millions have thus far been employed. The remainder will be paid out in the next few weeks. It required for the easy and convenient working of the department. The effect upon the Money Market of the recent fifty million negotiation with the Associated banks of the great cities, was to reduce the line of Treasury Deposits, which stood at the maximum of one hundred millions, nerrly one half. The act of July 11, 1862, which increased the authority to receive these deposits from fifty to one hundred millions, wisely provided that if the excess over fifty millions should be drawn out, as it has been, the Secretary could add a corresponding smount to his Legal Tender Circulation. This he will assuredly do, in place of entertaining or accepting of any proposition from the Associated Banks to make further advances upon his interest-bearing Legal Tender Notes. And for the sufficient reason that should such a negotiation be entered upon and the effect upon the Money market prove the same as the last unfortunate apple of discord of this nature, *he would soon be deprived of the remainder of his temporary Deposits.* We do not believe that the great body of our city Bank officers desire to make further advances upon the interest-bearing Notes of the Treasury, which, as Legal Tender for their face, can as well be paid out directly to the public and with more convenience to all parties, than to lodge them in bank to be periodically drawn against to the annoyance of the Money market. It is barely possible that some of these gentlemen would like to control the forthcoming year lssue of these Legal Tender Notes, *but there is no probability But the Secretary* will give them such a preference—particularly as the newly-established National Banks are solicitous to take a good share of the notes, to be held as their 25 ℘ cent. reserve, under the National Banking Law, in place of ordinary greenbacks, which they are now compelled to hold.

—The London *Post*, of November 21, mentions a report that an agent had been sent from England "with the view of making proposals to the Confederate States of America for raising a loan on the security of all the government cotton deposited in the South, including that which is held for the present loan, for which some fresh arrangements will have to be made. It is also mentioned that one of the new monetary establishments is connected with the project." This sensation rumor, which has for some time been in circulation on the London Stock Exchange, indicates the vigorous, though futile, efforts that are making by the rebels in England to sustain their ruined finances by borrowing money abroad.

—The imports of dry goods at the port of New York are largely in excess of the corresponding total in the last two years.

—In reply to an inquiry on the subject of the payment at maturity of the 7-30 loans, the Secretary of the Treasury says, "They will be paid in United States notes, unless holders prefer conversion to payment. The law provides that they may be converted before or at maturity (in sums not less than $500) into twenty years' six per cent. bonds, *the principal and interest of which are payable in gold.*" There is another declaration that the *principal* as well as the *interest* of the Five-Twenty years' loan will bo paid in coin.

—The plates for the 5s, 10s and 20s, National Bank Currency, are ready for the printing, so that by the 15th inst. a few of the Banks first organized will be issuing currency, and early in January all the Banks organized as soon as August will get their currency.

—The Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad earned for the four weeks of November $20,150, against $15,353 last year. For the month of November the earnings were $76,763, against $55,257 in 1863.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE COMMERCIAL,
Monday, Dec. 7, 1863.

Business as usual on Saturday was dull, the sales being only to a limited extent, purely for local purposes. The weather continues very pleasant for the season; in fact it bears no resemblance to December weather so far. Our markets at present are excited and unsettled, and have been so during the week, prices, especially for produce, having steadily advanced Our rivers are falling steadily; when we wrote this report there were five feet water in the channel. From appearances it certainly looks as if rain was not far distant. A few feet of water would certainly be very valuable, not only to our coal dealers, but also to the inhabitants of the lower cities, who will soon be again in want of that important article, coal. Business on the wharf was pretty active. The Leonidas, Capt. Anawalt, arrived from Cincinnati with an immense cargo. Among her freight was 2,000 barrels flour and 1,300 sacks of wheat. The Julia left for Zanesville with a good trip. The Urilda left for Cincinnati with all the freight she wanted. The Emma Graham will be at the landing this morning with a heavy cargo of produce. Other Cincinnati boats are about due. Among the sales we note as follows:

HAY—The market was firm, with an increasing demand. Prices during the last twenty-four hours having advanced $1 per ton. Sales of 18 loads, at scales, at $30@43 per ton. This is the highest rate reported for years. The demand at present far exceds the supply.

BUTTER—Has again advanced. We note sales of 800 lbs fresh roll at 39c; packed sold at various prices.

FLOUR—We have no particular change to notice, either as regards prices or demands. Holders were firm, whilst buyers were asking a concession. The only business transacted was in a small way for local purposes at the following rates: Extra, from store, $5 80@6 00; Extra Family, $6 75@7 00@7 25. The receipts for the past few days were large, but as it was consigned principally to the East, the amount had no effect on our market.

APPLES—The market at present is overstocked and prices have a downward tendency. Sales of 400 bbls in lots, on the wharf, at $2 50@2 52 per barrel. The principle receipts came by the river.

EGGS—The market continues very bare. We note sales to a moderate extent at 25c per dozen. The principle lots that arrived were consigned to the Eastern market.

POTATOES—The market at present contains an ample supply. Sales of 250 bush Neshanocks at 75@80c.

LARD—The market was firm with a good demand for new. Small sales have been reported as high as 39c.

WHISKY—The excitement in regard to this article continues unabated. If a dealer was to go in the market and endeavor to purchase 1,000 bbls, it is doubtful whether he could obtain the amount at the highest named rates. The stock in this market is not large. In all the western cities prices are steady, and going up on Saturday. Sales were reported to us at 80@82c, and 83c for City Rectified. These prices were only good for that day. What the rates will be to-day remains to be seen.

GRAIN—We continue to notice a firm market, with an active demand for the various descriptions. The stock in this market is not large. Among the sales we note as follows:

Barley—Continues to be the leading article; all good parcels of Spring commands 35c@38: Fall, $1 50@1 52. Sales at these figures were made to the extent of 4,000 bushels. Wheat by wagon is coming in slowly, and sells readily; White $1 45@1 48; Red $1 35@1 38.

Corn—Is in good request, with sales at $1 20@1 25 for ear and shelled.

Oats—Were ready sale, with a fair amount changing hands at 75c@80 from first hands and from the store.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
Monday, Dec. 7.

The oil market was in a very excited state in the fore part of the day. A few hundred barrels changed hands in the afternoon. Holders were shy, and in some instances declined to fix rates, preferring waiting until Monday to see what may turn up in the meantime. We know that orders were received from the East to purchase both Crude and Refined, which were not filled. The sales made were at an advance over Friday's prices. Among them we note as follows:

Crude—Sales of 760 bbls at 22c; 170 do at 22@22½c, the barrels included; 2,000 bbls in lots were sold at, bulk 16½@17c, in barrels 22@22½c. At the close some dealers had withdrawn their stocks for the present.

Refined—The market was very firm. Sales of 300 bbls in bond at 37c; sales of 75 bbls free, to the home trade, 48½c; sales of 500 bbls Brilliant brand 40c, for bonded; sales of 1,006 bbls do at same figures.

Residuum—Market firm; sales of 60 bbls at $4 00 per bbl.

The Leading Oil Markets.

The following reports were condensed and prepared for the Pittsburgh *Commercial*:

NEW YORK.—We have advices to December 5th. The week closes upon an active market, with heavy sales of Crude at 33@35c. Refined, in bund, excited, with sales at 50@52½c, as to quality. Refined, free, active, with large sales at 55@58c, now held firm at 57@57½c. Benzine in good demand, with sales at 22½@27½c, as to quality and quantity. The exports from New York for the week ending December 4, 1863, were 590,887 gallons.

PHILADELPHIA.—The market throughout the past week has been active, and prices have become firmer with a decided upward tendency. We notice sales of Crude at 28 to 30 cents, now held higher. Refined, in bond, in good demand, with transactions at 42½ to 47 cents, the latter for strictly prime white. Refined, free, selling as wanted to the trade at from 52½ to 55 cents for pale straw, and 55 to 57½ cents for prime white. Benzine, crude and refined active, with sales of crude at from 17½ to 19 cents, and 20 to 22½ cents for refined. Exports from Philadelphia for the week ending December 5, 1863: To St. Martins 437 gallons, $186.

BOSTON.—We have advices to December 4th. The market for Crude was active, with transactions at from 27½ to 30 cents, closing firm. Refined, in bond, at 42 to 45 cents: and free at 51 to 56c cts, as to quality and quantity. Benzine nominal at 25 to 27½ cents, as to quality.

The exports from Boston for the week ending December 3, 1863, were:

To Australia	9,240	gallons
British Provinces	2,083	"
Cork	91,997	"
Hayti	40	"
Total	103,360	gallons

BALTIMORE.—We have advices to December 4. Crude in good demand, with sales at 26@27c; refined, in bond, 43@46 cents, and free at 53@55c. Exports since January 1, 1863, 885,525 gallons.

BUFFALO.—We have advices to December 4. The demand for good refined petroleum continues active, with sales of white at 54@55c; pale straw at 51@52½c.

CHICAGO.—We have advices to December 4. The market continues unsettled, although today a better feeling prevails; we quote sales at 52@55c, as to quality and quantity.

MEMPHIS.—We have advices to November 27. Kerosene and Petroleum selling in small lots at $1 05@1 10.

NEW ORLEANS.—We have advices to November 21. The demand for coal oil and petroleum rules heavy and prices lower; we notice sales of oil in barrels at 87½c, and 93@95c in tins. The supply is ample.

[By Telegraph.]

New York Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.

COTTON—Steady, with a fair demand at 79@80c.

FLOUR—Less active, and scarcely so firm. Prices nominal, without decided change, at $6 30@6 35 for Extra State, $7 40@7 50 for Extra R H O, and $7 55@9 50 for Trade brands, closing dull and heavy, with no buyers at outside quotations.

WHISKY—Irregular and unsettled, at 80c for Western. For large parcels favorite brands Western 85c is refused.

WHEAT—Less active, but without decided change, at $1 43@1 46 for Chicago Spring, $1 44@1 46 for Milwaukie Club, and $1 50@1 58 for Western Red.

BARLEY—More active. Sales at $1 35@1 42, including 10,000 bus very choice.

PORK—Firm, with a fair demand at $16 75. Old mess, $18 37½@18 50; new prime, $16@17 50; new prime mess, including new city prime mess, $20. Sales of 1,500 bbls new mess for February, at $21.

BEEF—Quiet and steady.

BACON—Sides in moderate request. City long clear and long cut hams, 11½c.

HOGS—Dressed hogs a shade easier, at 7¾@7¾ for City.

LARD—Quiet.

New York Petroleum Market.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.

Petroleum is excited and firmer, with sales of Refined, free, at 50@67; 4,000 bbls in bond at 50@50¼c; 1,500 bbls do for December at 51c, and 100 bbls do for January at 50c.

[By Telegraph.]

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 5.

FLOUR—Quiet; sales of 1,000 bbls extra State at $7 75.

WHEAT—Heavy; sale of 3,000 bush at $1 66@1 68 for red; small sales of white at $1 80@2.

CORN—Quiet; sales of 3,000 bush at $1 21@1 22 for old yellow, and $1 05@1 10 for new.

WHISKY—83@85c.

PETROLEUM—Very much excited; sales of Refined at 38@41c; Free 48@52c.

Cincinnati Market.

Flour—There has been no change in the market since our last. The demand remains light and local; not much doing for export, except in the higher grades. We quote superfine at $5 60@5 75; extra $5 90@6, and family at $6 20@6 40.

Whisky—The demand continues active and speculative, and prices are again higher. The sales were 1,100 bbls at 85@85½c; the latter rate for wagon.

Hogs—The weather was quite mild to-day, too much so for the Pork business, and the market for Hogs, consequently, was dull, and but few buyers, with some increased anxiety on the part of drovers to sell, and they made concessions of 10@15c in order to do so, and at the close 600 lb averages would not bring over $7. The receipts were about 7,000 head. The sales were confined to:

70 averaging	230	lbs at		$7 25
220 "	230	"		7 25
500 "	270	"	gross, at	5 60

Wheat—The market is very firm, with a good demand. We quote prime to choice Red at $1 2@1 28, and White at $1 40@1 45, and $1 50 for strictly choice grades. Sales of 750 bus prime Red, delivered, at $1 30; 300 do do do at $1 25; 400 do Kentucky White, delivered, at $1 45; 500 do do do do at $1 46; 250 do do do do at $1 44; 300 do do Hill at $1 38; 250 choice Kentucky White, delivered, at $1 51, and 150 do Red at $1 28.

Corn—The market is very firm, with a good demand, and the receipts are liberal. We understand that sales of new were made at $1 for future delivery. We quote new at 95@96c, and old at $1 13@1 15. The sales were: 2000 bus new ear, at upper depots, at 93c; 1500 do do do do, at lower depots, at 95c; 100 do new ear at 98c; 1,200 do old shelled, in bulk, at $1 12: 450 do new ear, at 95c; 150 do old shelled, in sacks, at $1 15, and 350 new ear, at lower depots, at 95c.

Oats—The market is quiet and prices have not undergone any change; 80@81c. represents the views of buyers, 84@82c. the views of sellers. The sales were: 606 bush. Oats in sacks, sacks returned, at 81c; 300 do in burlaps at 82c.

Barley—The market is firm, and prme to choice grades are in very good demand at full prices. We quote Spring at $1 45@1 55, and Fall at $1 58@1 60, but strictly choice grades of the latter will bring 2@3c. higher. The sales were: 125 bush. Fall at $1 60, and 5,000 do Spring at $1 50.

Malt—There is a pretty good demand at $1 50@1 60, the latter rate for prime Fall Barley.

Rye—The demand was good, and the market firm at full prices. Sales 150 bush. on landing at $1 30; 250 do, delivered, at $1 32.

RIVER MATTERS.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF STEAMBOATS.

ARR		
Franklin	Bk. Boston	Brownsville.
Gallatin	Chilgan	Brownsville.
Jas. Reese	Peebles	Elizabeth.
Emma Graham	Ayers	Zanesville.
Leonidas	Anawalt	Cincinnati.
DEPARTED.		
Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
Franklin	Bennett	Brownsville.
Jas. Reese	Peebles	Elizabeth.
Le Clair	Kelly	Portsmouth.
Julia	Coulson	Zanesville.
Urilda	Laurghrey	Cincinnati.

THE new and splendid passenger steamer Leonidas, Capt. John W. Anawalt, is announced for St. Louis on Wednesday. This boat has unsurpassed accommodations, and is in charge of experienced and attentive officers.

THE steamers Reserve, Leni Leota, Cricket No. 3 and some others are on the way up from Cincinnati. We have plenty of freight for them all.

THE packet Darling has changed her day to Tuesday, at which time she will depart for Memphis. At least so says Capt. Batchelor.

CINCINNATI.

We condense the following from the Cincinnati *Commercial*, of Saturday:

The Kanawha is falling, with 3½ feet from Charleston to the mouth. Here the river has receded three inches during the twenty-four hours ending last night. The Tennessee and Cumberland were falling at last accounts, with five feet in the former and eight feet on Harpeth Shoals.

The Miami came in from Pittsburgh with a full cargo, including 125 tons for reshipment to Louisville. She returns to Pittsburgh this evening.

The Cottage No. 2 also arrived from Pittsburgh, and the Bostona No. 2 from Marietta, both with full cargoes.

The White Rose, from St. Louis; Westmoreland and May Duke, from Cairo, were also among the arrivals. The White Rose leaves for Pittsburgh to-day.

The departures include the Starlight for Pittsburgh.

LOUISVILLE.

The river has declined four feet inches in the last twenty-four hours. There was fleet eight inches in the canal last evening, and three feet eight inches in the Indian Chute.

The Star Gray Eagle will, on Saturday, take her departure from Portland wharf for Nashville, in command of Capt. Ballard.

SAINT LOUIS.

The river here is falling steadily. In the twenty-four hours ending at 10 A. M. yesterday, it recedad two and a half inches, and was then three feet five and a half inches above low water mark in December, 1860.

There is five feet scant in the channel out to Cairo, and seven and a half feet below the mouth of the Ohio River.

The Illinois River is supposed to be still closed with ice at Peoria, and probably down as far as Naples.

The Upper Mississippi is falling from Keokuk down, with four feet scant in the channel, and still full of ice.

The weather is very mild and pleasant. The streets and levee are drying up from the late frosts. Business on the landing is improving.

We have no late news from the Missouri river. At last accounts it was full of ice and falling. There is no St. Louis boat up the Missouri at present.

The Nevada arrived from the Ohio river, with a large assorted cargo.

BONNETS.—Bonnets, young Ladies' Hats, Dress Caps, Plumes, Flowers, Ribbons, all of the latest style, at
C. & A. STROUSE,
oct31ly 29 Diamond alley.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

[BY INLAND TELEGRAHH.]

WASHINGTON.

Special Correspondence of the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6, 1863.

The Republican Caucus.

The Republican caucus convened in the Hall of the House of Representatives last night, and was well attended. None but members were present. As previously agreed on, Washburne and other candidates withdrew, and Colfax was nominated for Speaker by acclamation. It was stated before the caucus that Etheridge had determined to rule out all members whose certificates of election were not in conformity with the law of last session, and the views of members were solicited thereon. A running debate ensued, Thaddeus Stevens and H. Winter Davis participating. It was remarked that the delegations from Vermont, West Virginia and Michigan had informal certificates; but if they were omitted the Republicans would still have a majority.

An official list was then presented, which had been printed by Emerson Etheridge. It included the names of all the members but those from Louisiana. It is therefore apprehended that there will be no trouble. If there is, the Republicans are resolved to elect a temporary chairman and organize the House. There was a precedent for it during the last Adams' administration. It may be added, in expectation of the above proceedings that just before adjournment last session a law was passed requiring all certificates of congressional elections to be in strict conformity with the Federal and State laws, in order that the members elected from the insurgent States by military orders could be decided by the House.

Democratic Caucus.

The Democratic Caucus was not largely attended. No nomination was made for Speaker, but in the House to-morrow they will unite on Mallory, of Kentucky, if there is any chance of electing him with Border State members. If not, the complimentary vote will be thrown for Cox, of Ohio, who declared that he was in favor of prosecuting the war, and should vote all men and money needed.

Nominations for Clerkship, &c.

The Republicans will make the rest of the nominations to-morrow night. New England has made a strong demand for the Clerkship. California will probably get Postmaster, and Taylor, of Iowa, the Door-keepership. The Border State men demand Sergeant-at-arms. Greeley is here, and is electioneering for Green Adams for Clerk.

The Potomac Armies.

There is some activity along the Rapidan and Rappahannock in the two armies. The rebels yesterday give every evidence as if intending to resume the offensive, and get between Meade and the Rappahannock, but our forces were on the look out, and were ready for the enemy, who have doubtless construed Meade's withdrawal into apparent weakness.

Fraudulent Contractors Disappearing.

The sentence of several contractors to the penitentiary has created quite a hubbub among a certain class of them, who have mysteriously disappeared within a day or so.

Quartermaster Arrested.

Quartermaster Stoddard was arrested at Alexandria, yesterday, on allegations of fraud. Others will soon follow.

Sent to Penitentiary.

By a general order just made public in the Smithson case, the banker lately sentenced to penitentiary for treason, it appears that he was convicted under the 57th Article of War, for writing letters under an assumed name, and directed in cypher to one of Beauregard's officers at Manassas, in 1861. The letters contained valuable information relating to the disposition of troops, and steps going forward to put down the rebellion, besides warm expressions of sympathy, even to the donation of all of his property to the rebels.

Dismissed the Service.

Second Lieutenant George Wiseburne, charged and convicted of using contemptuous and disrespectful language of President, by declaring that the Executive had seen fit to make the emancipation of the negro slaves the whole work of the army, has been dismissed the service.

Arived from the Army.

Yesterday among the distinguished strangers who arrived here, are Gen. Pleasanton just from the Army of the Potomac, and Gen. Hancock on his return to that army, after an absence occasioned by his wounds. On hearing of Meade's late forward movement, he hurried thither though not quite recovered, to take part in the anticipated engagement.

The First Session

Of the Legislature of Virginia, comprising the Eastern counties of the old State, will convene at Alexandria to-morrow.

Admiral Lesovski,

And the officers of the Russian fleet, have been visiting the public buildings of this city, accompanied by the Russian Minister. They dined with Secretary Seward last night. A.

Conservative Convention at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 4.—The Conservative Union National Committee met at the Burnet House at 3 o'clock. Gov. Wm. B. Campbell, of Tennessee, was made chairman *pro tem.* Hon. A. M. Kendall was elected permanent President of the Committee. William C. Hurd, of New York, was elected permanent Treasurer. Arrangements were made for the Convention to meet on the same day, which Convention assembled at twelve o'clock in a large hall. The Convention was addressed by the following named gentlemen: Hon. Garrett Davis, of Kentucky; J. P. Faurot, of New York; Gov. Jacob, of Kentucky; Wm. C. Hurd, of New York; Gen. Leslie Combs; Abanming Norton, of Texas; J. Scott Harrison, of Ohio; Saml. F. Williams, of Md.; J. C. Phillips, of Ohio; Hamilton Pope, of Ky.; Jno. H. James, of Ohio; J. B. Brunner, of Ky.; Paul Shipman, of Louisville; Gov. Campbell, of Tennessee; R. F. Stevens, of New York, and many others.

Letters were read from Hon. Jno. Bell

The Daily Commercial.

THE APPLE TRADE.—The apple crops in New Jersey and Pennsylvania have been signal failures this season. The entire products of the orchards in our own State would not fill the knapsacks of a scouting battallion of soldiers. Had the same barrenness prevailed in other localities, the chances for apple dumplings and mince pies during the winter would have been extremely few. But New York has greatly increased her usual crop, and her richly laden orchards have raised enough to supply the continent.

It is singular how the fruit market changes its location in different periods. When the spring brings the early fruits from the gardens of Delaware and the sandy nurseries of Jersey, the depots of the Eastern railroads and the wharves where the Salem and Gloucester boats discharge their cargoes are the headquarters of the fruiterere. When fall appears and melons have vanished, and the lucious peaches are frost bitten and tasteless, the Delaware wharves give place to the counter of the commission merchant, and the winter fruits are found along Broad and in central Market streets. It is not often a cargo reaches the wharves.

The counties of Monroe, Orleans and the adjacent counties in Western New York are the great apple-growing regions. The apples are carefully picked, sweated and packed in barrels for shipment. Rochester is the great apple depot. A barrel can be purchased there for about twenty cents, and it can be filled with the finest fruit for a dollar and a half. The cost of transferring it to the city forms the chief portion of the expenses the purchaser in the city incurs. When the snow comes the apples become cheaper. Sleighs are always on hand in the country, and the trouble of transportation is much less with them than with wagons.

A good quality of apples costs from three dollars and half to four dollars a barrel in Philadelphia at present. They are high, but so is every thing else.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

ATTEMPTED ELOPEMENT OF AN OLD MAN OF FIFTY WITH A SCHOOL GIRL.—A man fifty years of age, the proprietor of a rag shop, attempted on Thursday (Thanksgiving day) to elope with a young miss of thirteen years, the daughter of a wealthy resident of Chicago. He called at the house and took her out to ride. The carriage drove leisurely round two or three squares and finally stopped in front of the Catholic Church. A brother of the young lady, a young man was on their track, intent upon protecting his beloved sister from any snare. The brother stepped in front of the old deceiver, as he was approaching the church door, and presenting a revolver, told him that if he did not return his sister to her home at once he would blow him through. The trio got into the carriage together, the brother and sister upon the back seat, the disappointed lover sat alone. After the party alighted from the carriage, the old man took from his anticipated bride some of the articles of dress which he had presented to her and made tracks for his rag shop.

THE RESULT OF EMANCIPATION IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—Many of our friends in Tennessee are asking, with much solicitude, what shall we do with the slaves when liberated? Let me give the substance of a conversation which I have had with several late slaveholders who reside in this District, and after an experience of negro freedom of over two years, thus bear testimony in this important case. I inquired of these gentlemen, all of high social position, as follows:

"What has been the general effect of emancipating the slaves in this District?"

"Decidedly beneficial to both masters and slaves."

"Have you suffered any considerable social convulsion in consequence?"

"None at all; matters have progressed as well as ever."

"Are the negroes insolent and lawless?"

"Not so much so as formerly. They feel that they are standing on their good behavior alone."

"Have you much trouble in procuring laborers?"

"None at all. The negroes work readily and faithfully for wages. They do their work better than ever, because they know they must either fulfill their contracts or get no pay."

"Do the people regret the change which emancipation has effected?"

"No; hardly one man in the District, except a few politicians, would vote for the restoration of slavery, Mr. —— and Mr. ——, who were both large slaveholders, and opposed emancipation bitterly, now declare openly that they never want to see slavery restored."

Certainly this evidence is important, and worth the consideration of Tennesseeans. —*Cor. Nashville Union.*

GEN. HARDEE AND THE STRAGGLER.—We recently heard a camp anecdote which we think, is worthy of being preserved in print. While on a forced march in some army movements in Mississippi last summer, Gen. Hardee came up with a straggler who had fallen some distance in the rear of his command. The General ordered him forward, when the soldier replied that he was weak and broken down, not having had even half rations for several days.

"That's hard," replied the General, "but you must push forward, my good fellow, and join your comrades, or the Provost guard will take you in hand." The soldier halted, and, looking up at the General, asked—

"Ain't you Gen. Hardee?

"Yes," replied the General.

"Did't you write Hardee's Tactics?

"Yes?"

"Well, General, I've studied them tactics, and know 'em by heart. You've got a order thar to double column at half distance, ain't you?" "Well," asked the General, "what has that order to do with your case?"

"I'm a good soldier, General, and obey all that is possible to be obeyed; but if you can show me an order in your tactics, or anybody else's tactics, to double distance on half rations, then I'll give in."

The General, with a hearty laugh, admitted that there were no tactics to meet the case, and patting spurs to his horse, rode forward.

HOOKER AT LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN.—Gen. Hooker, says a correspondent of the New York *Herald*, made a great reputation by this attack with the men of the Army of the Cumberland. As his lines would advance after night the men could see his fires springing up and locating his new line. As each line became developed by these fires, those on the mountain could plainly distinguish the cheers of their comrades below. One of the expressions used by a private who was watching the fires from Orchard Knob has already grown into the dignity of a camp proverb. On seeing the line of camp fires advanced to Carlin's house and beyond the rifle-pits of the enemy, a soldier in Gen. Wood's command sprang up from his reclining position on Orchard Knob, and exclaimed: "Look at old Hooker. Don't he fight for 'keeps?'" The sequel of the fight—the morning's handsome epilogue to the night's drama—is already known. Hooker found the enemy gone, and the assault of Lookout Mountain had not been in vain.

THE NET BONNET.—*Le Beau Monde* describes as follows, a new fashion in ladies' bonnets:—Perhaps one of the most remarkable bonnets which have been brought under the observation of the fashionable world is that shape which has been published within the last two or three weeks, and which the inventor calls the "resille," (in English the net shape.) The application of this name will be felt true when we say that in each case a fancy and decorated net is attached to the bonnet, in the place of the curtain, and so conveniently that the hair can be immediately placed in it and released upon taking the bonnet off. Doubtless this bonnet has been suggested by the flowing styles of wearing the hair which are coming into fashion, and which are inconvenient for out door wear.

GUNS TAKEN BY GEN. GRANT.—General Grant has captured more cannon from the enemy, probably, than all the other Union Generals together. From Chattanooga, it is reported that he has taken more than sixty field and siege pieces. These, added to previous captures, will place nearly 600 cannon to Grant's credit—more guns than were ever taken in one war by any General since the invention of artillery. General Grant has made the following captures of artillery:

At Fort Donelson,	146
In the battles of Vicksburg campaign,	60
At Vicksburg,	320
At Chattanooga,	60
Total,	586

Five hundred and eighty-six guns! Quite enough to erect a monument over the rebellion.

"Do you consider lager beer intoxicating?"

"Vell," replied W——, "as for dat, I gant say, I drink feefty or seexty glasses in von day, and it go harish me; put I ton't know how it would pe if a man vos to make a hog of hisself."

THE LINDELL BALL, in St. Louis, was a very magnificent affair. The St. Louis *Democrat* contains a long account of the festival, from which we copy the following:

"The ladies were about in equal proportion to the gentlemen. Among them were a number of strangers noted for talent or beauty. Mrs. Conrad, from Florence, Italy; Miss Ward, from Louisville; two Misses Warfield, from Lexington, Ky.; "Howard Glyndon," besides representatives from nearly all the principal eastern and western cities. Such an array of beauty and fashion was never before seen in St. Louis, and those who missed the sight can form no idea of the truly magnificent spectacle."

The *Democrat* gives the following description of Miss Ward:

"Miss Ward, of Louisville—white silk, flounced with silver and tulle; thread lace over-dress; diamond necklace with pearl cross; diamond bracelet, diamonds in hair; head-dress principally silver leaves. This was said to be the most expensive costume in the room, and cost many thousands."

WHICH IS THE HAPPIEST SEASON?—At a festal party of old and young, the question was asked: "Which season of life is the most happy?" After being freely discussed by the guests, it was refered to the host, upon whom was the burden of four-score years. He asked if they had noticed a grove of trees before the dwelling, and said: "When the spring comes, and in the soft air buds are breaking on the trees, and they are covered with blossoms, I think, how beautiful is spring! And when summer comes, and covers the trees with its heavy foliage, and singing birds are among the branches, I think, how beautiful is summer! When the autumn loads them with golden fruit, and their leaves bear the gorgeous tint of frost, I think, how beautiful is autumn! And when it is *here* winter, and there is neither foliage or fruit, then I look up through the leafless branches, as I never could until then, and see the *stars* shine."

A BRIDE.—The Rockingham (Va.) *Register* publishes the marriage of Miss Lucy P. Roller, the daughter of a wealthy farmer in that county, and adds:

She was what we would call "an independent girl," sure enough. Her bridal outfit was all made with her own hands, from her beautiful and elegant straw hat down to the handsome gaiters upon her feet. Her own delicate hands spun and wove the material of which her wedding dress and traveling cloak were made, so that she had nothing upon her person when she was married which was not made by herself. Nor was she compelled by necessity of poverty to make this exhibition of her independence. She did it for the purpose of showing to the world how independent southern girls are.

SPIRIT OF THE YOUNG LADIES OF 1863.—On Tuesday morning last, during the severe storm, several young ladies entered one of the cars running through University Place on their way to school. An old and respectable looking colored woman entered the cars at the same time. The conductor stopped the car and ejected her from it. The young ladies, in their indignation at this outrage, at once left the car in a body, and walked to their school, one of the best in the city. They arrived late, but on relating the cause of their detention, they received, as they deserved, the praises of the principal and of their teachers.

A RICH VERDICT.—Hon. Wm. P. Sheffield, of Newport, R. I., was injured, some years since, in consequence of a defect in one of the streets in New York. He sued the city, and the case has been several times tried. On Saturday last, in the U. S. Circuit Court, in New York, the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff for $10,000.

A YOUNG MAN in California, whose friends had ceased to correspond with him, woke up their interest by sending letters to business men in his native place, inquiring the price of a tolerably sized farm. Seven affectionate letters came from the friends by return of post, and two or three a day have come ever since, including one from an old (and cold) sweetheart.

New York Dry Goods Market.

There is a steady but moderate demand for goods, and prices are well sustained for all fabrics—the supply being limited. The decline in the price of raw cotton has not influenced the market, as the stock of goods is so small, and there is no confidence in any great or permanent decline in the price of the raw material. Should the progress making by our armies bring a very large supply of cotton, prices would be changed in the spring in favor of the consumer. But producers are very cautious, only making goods to order, with a small quantity beyond, keeping the market undersupplied, and thus keeping up prices. Wool is advancing, rendering the woolen goods market firm and buoyant for new goods. Domestic prints are in good request, and with little stock, held at firm prices, with an upward tendency. The few new goods arriving are all to order. Western dealers have cleared the market of all old stock. Brown and bleached sheetings and shirtings are dull. Drills are also quiet. Stripes, ticks, and denims are inactive. In delaines there is a limited business doing, both for the city and country, but stocks are very light and prices steady. Cassimeres, especially fancies, are dull, the season being over. The trade has bought largely during the season, and the West has generally renewed its stock with a fair amount of spring goods. Spring styles come slowly forward, and attracting attention. Heavy goods meet with fair inquiry. Cloakings and coatings sell readily. Beavers are scarce and wanted. Doeskins are active with a lightly supply. Flannels and blankets are in good demand, with a very poor stock. The fall in gold has depressed the prices of foreign goods of fancy styles. Staples are firm, in view of the advance of prices of Europe. Velvet goods are in great demand, being wanted for trimmings. Black silks are dull and heavy in price. Choice French merinoes are in request but but low qualities are neglected. Ribbons are heavy. German woolens are quiet. British goods are in moderate request; large orders, it is stated, have been sent out for spring importations. Auction sales are drawing to a close.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, December 3.—Receipts of live hogs, 26,055; dressed do, 3,771. Cattle, 1,389. The live hog market is still unchanged, and ranges wide on the different grades. Choice and heavy in demand, and firm; light dull and lower. Sales made to-day at $4@5,35; chiefly $4,45@5,25 for medium to good; choice nominally $5,75@6; dressed hogs firmer, and prices 10@15c better; sales at $5@6 for under 200, and $6@6,50 for over 200 lbs. Provisions generally firmer, but not active. Mess Pork $17 25@17 50. Prime mess $13 75@14 00. Hams active at 7¼@7¾c. Green Shoulders 4½@4¾c. Green Sides 5¼@5½c. Dry salted Middlings firmer at 8½c for Short Rib; 9¼@9½c for Short clear. Lard active at 11¼@11½c for prime. Tallow firm, at 11c for No. 1. Rye la2c better.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—The *Herald's* special dated, *Headquarters Army of the Potomac, Dec.* 4.—Last night our pickets were driven in at Germania Ford by the rebel cavalry, and the long roll sounded throughout the camps. The enemy is reported to have gone across the river before any damage was done; and the army soon regained its usual quietness.

A number of furloughs have been granted to officers to go home.

Speculations are rife in regard to the question whether General Meade will be retained in command of this army. The army is greatly divided in regard to his ability since his late campaign. Gen. Sedgewick seems to be most in favor, and next to him Gen. Warren would be the most acceptable.

None of the wounded in the recent engagements south of the Rapidan will be brought to Washington. Arrangements have been made for their treatment in Alexandria. Our loss in killed, wounded and missing is estimated at 1,350.

The health of the President is still feeble. He is unable to leave his chamber, but is engaged in the completion of his Message.

WASHINGTON, December 4.—The contest for the Speakership has ceased to be exciting, Colfax having it all his own way; he goes into caucus with about eighty-five votes pledged. Hawkins Taylor, of Iowa, has the start for Doorkeeper, and D. P. Brooks, of California, the inside track for Postmaster. The chief contest now is for the Clerkship between Green Adams, of Kentucky, Fessenden, of Maine, and Buffington, of Massachusetts.

Letters from officers in Gen. Bank's army say:—Large amounts of Cotton is discovered daily, by reconnoitering parties in the interior of the State. Owners are very anxious to get it to market. Preparatory arrangements are being made to remove that nearest our lines to the river for shipment.

The sentiment of that portion of Texas traversed by our army is represented to be Union.

Interesting from Washington City.

Our Navy Counts 700 Vessels.

Colfax Will be Elected Speaker.

The Army Going into Quarters.

Our Loss 1,350 in Late Move

Interesting News from Knoxville.

Enemy Repulsed by Gen. Foster.

&c., &c., &c.

PHILADELPHIA.

[BY THE INLAND TELEGRAPH LINE.]

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 5.

Gov. Curtin's Plan for Filling our Quota.

Gov. Curtin, who is yet in town, has been submitting to the President a plan, which all who have had it explained to them say is one which will be immensely popular with the veterans now in service, for filling up the quota of Pennsylvania. He is opposed to consolidating the regiments now in the field. The public will soon be enlightened on this point.

More Clerks Wanted.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* says, that most of the secretaries in their reports will ask for an increase in their clerical force; the Paymaster General alone will ask for 80 additional.

Discoveries of Cotton.

Letters from officers in Bank's army say that large quantities of cotton is being discovered daily by reconnoitering parties in the interior of the State. Owners are very anxious to get it to market and sell it for greenbacks.

Killed, Wounded and Missing in Meade's Recent Movements.

The complete list of the killed, wounded and missing in Gen. Meade's recent movements is 1,350.

Another Important Movement Expected.

Advices from Washington indicate that the general dissatisfaction created by the recent movement of the Army of the Potomac, will cause another important movement to be made almost immediately. One report is, that Rosecrans is to participate in it whether with an independent command or supersede Meade, it is uncertain. The Army of the Potomac is in perfect order and in good spirits.

Gold in New York.

Gold opened in New York this morning at 51¾c premium, and stands now, 11 o'clock, at 52¼c. H.

CINCINNATI.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 5.

From East Tennessee.

Our losses in the late battle at Chattanooga, are 4,500. We captured 6,450 prisoners and 46 guns. All quiet in that direction. It is believed that Longstreet will succeed in getting out of East Tennessee into Virginia. The check given by his cavalry to Foster's advance, on Clinch river, has enabled him to move his infantry and artillery with no fear of being headed off.

What the National Conservative Committee Has Done.

The National Conservative Committee, which has been two days in session at the Burnet House, terminated its labors yesterday by adopting the Kentucky platform of 1863, and nominating George B. McClellan for President. They were unable to agree on the Vice President, and so adjourned to meet in Philadelphia on the 23d inst. It simply means an effort of the Border States to control the Democratic nomination next year, and, if that fails, to raise a third party, which shall give them the balance of power, and compel the adoption of their views by the Democrats or Republicans. C.

Washington City Items.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—A special to the *Tribune,* dated Washington, Dec. 4, states that all the reports about the removal of Meade that spring up before the meeting of Congress are premature. After the President obtains strength sufficient to enable him to weigh the merits of the six days campaign just closed, a decision may be expected.

One of the most interesting reports ever issued by a Secretary of the Navy is now preparing by Mr. Welles. As already stated, the estimate for all branches of Naval and Marine Corps, will not exceed $142,000,000.

The item that increases the estimate of this figure, is the expenses, construction, and purchase of the immense fleet, which now being the property of the Government will only cost an annual maintenance and repair. The report will suggest many improvements in the management of the naval matters.

Secretary Welles will devote some space to the discussion of iron clads, and it is said the reason for the failure of an attack on Charleston, is that the harbor obstructions are too great to be overcome by our vessels.

Mr. Welles will be able to count 650 or 700 vessels as the property of the Navy Department.

No doubt Schuyler Colfax will be speaker of the house in the 38th Congress. Should a ballot be taken at the caucus called for to-morrow evening, his majority will be decisive. It is generally understood that the caucus will postpone nominations for other officers until Monday evening, but this may possibly not be the case. The opposition candidate for speaker will be without much doubt, Cox; it being ascertained that Ohio decidedly prefers him to Pendleton.

The estimates for the Department of the Interior foot up $8,050,000; of this amount the Pension office estimates about $4,000,000, and the General Land Office about $600,000. The Judiciary estimates are cut down at least $500,000, and the Indian bureau figures are also cut down considerably. The Census office does not care for any appropriation. The Patent office has a balance of nearly $38,000 on hand. The Agricultural Department asks for an appropriation of $150,000. The Capitol Extension and Aqueduct estimates of the Government complete the grand total.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 5.—The reward for the capture of Morgan has been increased to 5,000.

Gen. Cox has been relieved of duty in Cincinnati, and ordered to report at Knoxville.

The Cotton trade between Memphis and Arkansas, has been broken up by guerrillas, who plunder the people of their cotton and destroy it, and conscript the owners. Cotton was quoted in Memphis on the 1st, at 42 to 70c.

The cases of Capt. Hurlt and others recently before the Court Martial here, have been ordered to Washington for disposition.

The headquarters have received the following dispatch, dated,

Knoxville, November 30.—The enemy was repulsed yesterday with heavy loss; everything is going on well and we feel very confident.

Arrangements for the great Sanitary Fair are progressing satisfactorily. The Fair promises to be a grand success.

Specials to the *Commercial,* dated Cumberland Gap, December 3d, say:—There was fighting yesterday at Walker's Ford, twenty miles from the Gap, between the cavalry of Foster and Longstreet; in attempting to cross Clinch river we were repulsed with a loss of fifty. We, however, captured four pieces of artillery.

Two of our surgeons were found murdered at Janesville.

In the assault on Knoxville on the 29th, the rebels lost over one thousand in killed, wounded and missing.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 5.—Gov. Tod has appointed the Hon. Josh R. Swan, Supreme Judge, vice G. Holson, resigned. The case of the Noble county conspirators was decided yesterday, M'Pherson and Coyle were fined five thousand dollars and costs, and Raccoon one thousand dollars and stand committed until the fine is paid.

A dispatch to the *Gazette,* dated Chattanooga, Dec. 4th, says: Everything is quiet along our entire line. Our casualties in the late battle amount to 4,500. We captured 6,450 prisoners, and forty-six guns.

A dispatch to the *Commercial,* dated Cumberland Gap, Dec. 4th, says General Foster has driven the enemy from Clinch river, and is in pursuit. Our check yesterday, however, will doubtless secure Gen. Longstreet's retreat.

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Corner of Sixth and Wood Sts.

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